

A collage of various book covers from different genres, including fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and children's books. Visible titles include "The Christian Century", "Foreign Affairs", "The Saturday Review", "Classical Philology", "Atlantic", "The Catholic World", "Poetry", "Home Economics", "School Records", "States and...", "The Atlantic", "Poetry", "Home Economics", "School Records", "States and...", "The Atlantic", "Poetry", "Home Economics", "School Records", "States and...". The covers are overlapping and arranged in a dynamic, artistic composition.

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New York City

Volume 10

MAY 1936

Number 9

WILSON BULLETIN

FOR LIBRARIANS



Visual Aids and the School Library

By Margaret R. Greer

British Educational Terms

Herbert B. Grimsditch

"Say It With Exhibits"

Thelma Brackett

Types of Readers

Josef Cohen

Fiction Buying Program

Krall and Dembinski

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Index to Plays: 1800-1926. Ina T. Firkins.

An index to 7,872 plays by 2,203 authors; arranged in two divisions: an Author index, and a Subject and title index. All sources of a play are given, single books, collections and periodicals. ix, 397p. \$8.*

* Books of which prices are starred are sold on the service basis. Prices quoted are maximum. For smaller library or individual purchase, prices are quoted on request.

Index to Plays: Supplement. Ina T. Firkins

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Index to Short Stories Supplement. 1929. Ina T. Firkins.

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No. 2. 1934-1935. xiii, 102p. pa. \$1.

An Analytical Bibliography of Universal Collected Biography. Phyllis M. Riches, comp. x, 709p. 1934. London \$20; N.Y. \$22.

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563



The Literary Calendar



1936

MARCH

(Continued from the April Bulletin)

Mar. 27. Walt Whitman's autograph will, dated May 15, 1873, bequeathing the plates and royalties of *Leaves of Grass* and his other books to his mother, Louisa Whitman, was sold for \$3,100 at auction in New York City. An unpublished manuscript by Whitman defending his philosophy and poetry brought \$1,000.

Mar. 29. Tess Slesinger, thirty-year-old novelist, was married in Yuma, Arizona, to Frank Davis, associate film producer with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. They eloped by air from Hollywood, where Miss Slesinger, author of *The Unpossessed*, is working on a film adaptation.

Mar. 30. John Alexander Fuller-Maitland, English music critic, died at Carnforth, Lancashire, England, eight days before his eightieth birthday. He was best known as editor of the second edition of Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (1904).

Mar. 30. Among the sixty American writers, artists, and scholars who were awarded Guggenheim Fellowships to permit them to carry on creative and research work were the following: novelists—James T. Farrell and Josephine Herbst; poets—Isidor Schneider, Kenneth Patchen, Jacob Hauser, Kenneth Fearing, and Edward Doro; playwrights—Albert Bein, Leopold Atlas, and Robert Turney; miscellaneous writers—Donald Culross Peattie, Granville Hicks, and Zora Neale Hurston.

Mar. 30-31. To celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the publication of the first monthly number of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, the original Pickwick coach was driven thirty-one miles from London to Rochester and an all-star Dickens matinee was presented in London.

APRIL

Apr. 1. Thomas Ethelbert Page, English scholar, died at Godalming, England, at the age of eighty-six. He edited the *Loeb Classical Library* from its founding in 1912 and published editions of *The Acts of the Apostles*, Horace's *Odes*, and Virgil.

Apr. 2. William Griffith, former president of the Poetry Society of America, author of ten or more volumes of verse, and editor of the *Author's Digest* since 1931, died in New York at the age of sixty.



MAXWELL ANDERSON
Honored by New York drama critics

Apr. 3. David Lauson, author of *We Who Are About to Die*, was freed of a charge of wife-murder after the third jury in his case disagreed nine to three for conviction. His book, which is currently popular, tells the story of life in San Quentin Penitentiary, California, where he spent thirteen months in Condemned Row.

Apr. 4. Residents of Huntington, Long Island, wishing to buy Walt Whitman's modest birthplace as a shrine but not wishing to pay the asked price of \$30,000, became incensed when the owner advertised that its location was ideally suited for a roadhouse.

Apr. 5. The New York Drama Critics Circle, comprising seventeen professional newspaper and magazine critics, made their first annual award of a silver plaque for the best American play of the season to Maxwell Anderson, whose verse drama, *Winterset*, ran in New York from September 1935 to March 1936. Under a new ruling, Anderson is no longer eligible for the Pulitzer prize, having received the 1933 award for his *Both Your Houses*.

Apr. 5. Sir William Craigie, Scottish lexicographer, sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, for England after completing eleven years' work

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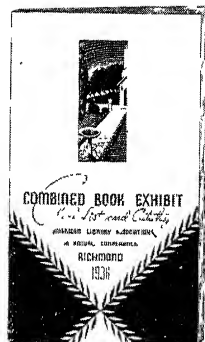
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Current Library Favorites

(According to reports from the public libraries in twenty-seven cities *)

FICTION			NON-FICTION		
AUTHOR	TITLE	VOTES	AUTHOR	TITLE	VOTES
1. George Santayana,	<i>The Last Puritan</i>	208	1. Anne M. Lindbergh,	<i>North to the Orient</i> 202	
2. Sinclair Lewis,	<i>It Can't Happen Here</i> ..	197	2. Alexis Carrell,	<i>Man, the Unknown</i>	174
3. Lloyd C. Douglas,	<i>Magnificent Obsession</i> ..	125	3. Walter Duranty,	<i>I Write as I Please</i> ..	158
4. J. Lawrence,	<i>If I Have Four Apples</i>	100	4. T. E. Lawrence,	<i>Seven Pillars of Wisdom</i>	147
5. Nordhoff & Hall,	<i>The Hurricane</i>	92	5. Clarence Day,	<i>Life With Father</i>	113
6. Lloyd C. Douglas,	<i>Green Light</i>	89	6. N. Farson,	<i>The Way of a Transgressor</i> ..	100
7. Margaret Ayer Barnes,	<i>Edna, His Wife</i> ..	80	7. Stanley Walker,	<i>Mrs Astor's Horse</i>	52
8. Pearl Buck,	<i>The Exile</i>	72	8. Kallet & Schlink,	<i>100 Million Guinea Pigs</i>	49
9. Hervey Allen,	<i>Anthony Adverse</i>	63	9. John Gunther,	<i>Inside Europe</i>	41
10. Robert Briffault,	<i>Europa</i>	59	10. George Seides,	<i>Sawdust Caesar</i>	40

COMMENT: Four titles appearing this month for the first time are *The Hurricane*, *The Exile* (fictional in form, but actually a biography of the author's mother), *The Way of a Transgressor*, and *Inside Europe*. . . . In addition to the twenty books listed, the following received more than 20 votes—*Gaudy Night*, *The Son of Marretta*, *The Thinking Reed*, *Spring Came On Evening*, *Mutiny on the Bounty*, *Cosmopolitans*, *Asylum*, *Seven League Boots*, *The Woolcott Reader*, *Mary, Queen of Scotland*, and *Personal History*. . . . After four months at the top, *It Can't Happen Here* yields first place in fiction to *The Last Puritan*. . . . *North to the Orient* continues to maintain its leadership in non-fiction. . . . This book and five others—*Green Light*, *Anthony Adverse*, *100 Million Guinea Pigs*, *Life With Father*, and *Magnificent Obsession*—are the only current favorites that appeared in our first list six months ago.

Momes,
Newark, NEW OFFICIALS, NEW YORK CITY,
Seattle, Springfield (Mass.), and Toronto.

as co-editor of a comprehensive dictionary of American English for the University of Chicago.

Apr. 6. Rudyard Kipling's will, admitted to probate in London, left £155,000 (\$775,000), one of the largest fortunes ever left by a British author. Sir Hall Caine's £200,000 (\$1,000,000) is believed to have been the largest. Thomas Hardy, George Moore, and John Galsworthy left estates ranging from £80,000 (\$400,000) to £100,000 (\$500,000). Kipling directed that the income from his books should accumulate for twenty-one years and then be added to the capital.

Apr. 6. George Bernard Shaw, seventy-nine-year-old Irish dramatist, returned to England from a world cruise, bringing with him the manuscript of a new play which he calls *Geneva*.

Apr. 8. The best-sellers in England, as reported by *The Bookseller*, are Winifred Holtby's *South Riding*, John Gunther's *Inside Europe*, and D. L. Murray's *Regency*.

Apr. 8-9. A copy of Dickens's *The Cricket on the Hearth*, inscribed by the author to Hans Christian Andersen, brought \$1,450 and an autographed manuscript of ten chapters of *In the South Seas* by Robert Louis Stevenson brought \$1,150 in the sale of the library of the late Harry B. Smith, librettist and playwright, in New York.

Apr. 9. Bennett Cerf, partner in the New York publishing firm of Random House, was divorced by Sylvia Sidney, motion picture actress, in Los Angeles on grounds of cruelty. They were married October 1, 1935.

Apr. 12. Werner Hegemann, international authority on city planning and author of several texts on the subject, died in New York at the age of fifty-four. A German exile, he was Lieber Professor of Political Philosophy and Sociology at Columbia University.

Apr. 13. L. H. Myers, fifty-four-year-old English novelist, was announced as the winner of the Femina Vie Heureuse Award for 1935 with his trilogy *The Root and the Flower*, which was published in America last fall. His new novel, out this spring, is *Strange Glory*.

Apr. 15. The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice and its secretary, John S. Sumner, were convicted of false arrest and fined \$500 by a jury in New York Supreme Court on a charge brought by Nathan Freedman, Wall Street bookseller, who was arrested in 1932 on Sumner's complaint for displaying copies of *Let's Go Naked*, a nudist book.

Apr. 19. The Book of the Month Club announced the establishment of four annual fellowships of \$2,500 to be awarded to writers of merit whose published work has failed to win wide popular recognition or adequate financial reward.

WILBUR C. HADDEN

CASH PRIZES FOR YOUR LETTERS SEE PAGE 83

WOMAN'S DIGEST

MARCH 1936

The Feminine World in Review

<p>A Foreword Tragedy in "Women's Court" Part-Time Jobs for Women Knoxington Night Flirting Etiquette Marriage vs. Teaching Why Can't Teachers Marry? Why Do We Fail? "Bridge" Becomes "Ponte" Dashed Adventure Which is the Weaker Sex? Where Are the Marriageable Men? Girls, Leave Home! Chinese Girl in Blue Raised Voices New House Plants Dining at Home Abroad Professional Spy Writers an Autobiography Pee-Green Fashions Babies For Sale A Tax on Love She Makes the Moves Women of the Soviet Memory Extraordinary Should You Work After Marriage? Six Crimson Roses Brides of Heaven Conversation Pieces A Charm for Love or Rheumatism "I Knew Them in Prison" Cook—African Style Happy Tonga</p>	<p>Independent Woman "Making Money" The Bylander La Lettura Current Controversy Current Controversy "Wake Up and Live!" La Lettura Die Dame Hysteria Social Forces Men Only Passing Show People in the News Better Homes and Gardens International Recipes Les Annales National Broadcasting Co. Punch El Suplemento Almanach du Bon Temps Negro y Blanco A. L. Strong and T. Tchernavin Je Sais Tout Bride's Magazine Die Illustrierte Zeitung Time and Tide Highlights of the Drama Japan in Pictures Mary B. Harris "Woman's Magazine" Maclean's</p>	<p>2 3 6 11 15 16 17 18 21 22 25 27 30 33 37 38 41 47 49 51 53 55 57 58 60 62 64 66 70 72 73 77 79</p>
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Biographical sketches are given of 5764 librarians in active service, including library school graduates ending with the classes of 1931. Biographies are arranged in alphabetical order, and there is also a geographical index. The Preface discusses the scope of the book and the method of choice, and a list of abbreviations used includes symbols designating the various accredited Library Schools.

William Saroyan

WILLIAM SAROYAN, American short story writer, was born in 1908 in the Fresno vineyard district of California. His father, an Armenian immigrant who had been a teacher and unpublished writer in his native country and a janitor in New York City, was trying his luck at grape farming. He died when the boy was quite young.

Young Saroyan was educated at public schools and libraries, and by odd jobs such as selling newspapers and pruning the vines of his uncle's vineyard.

He began writing in his teens. As "Sirak Goryan" he made his literary debut in 1933 with "The Broken Wheel," a short story reminiscent of his own boyhood. It appeared in *Hairenik*, an Armenian daily published in Boston, and was reprinted by Edward J. O'Brien in *The Best Short Stories 1934*.

In the winter of 1934, when the editors of *Story* published "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze," a curious subjective study of a destitute young writer by William Saroyan, they felt the thrill of discovery, and the reward of their encouragement was an avalanche of short stories. For months the postman deposited at the editorial offices of the magazine a story, sometimes two a day, from Saroyan, who was tapping them out feverishly on his typewriter in a room in San Francisco. Several of these were published in *Story*, others were turned over to the *American Mercury* and other magazines. Twenty-six of the tales were gathered into Saroyan's first book, *The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze and Other Stories*, in the fall of 1934.

These so-called "stories" like the title piece, were mostly subjective studies, scant of plot, full of the author's tormented searchings and sardonic commentaries on "what it is like to be alive." "This," he says "is the only thing that interests me greatly. This and tennis." In a story called "Myself Upon the Earth" he wrote: "I am a story-teller, and I have but a single story—man. I want to tell this simple story in my own way, forgetting the rules of rhetoric, the tricks of composition. . . I am not a writer at all. . . I write because there is nothing more civilized or decent for me to do."

When Dr Ernest Brennecke Jr. of Columbia University contended in *MS* that such a work as Saroyan's "Seventy Thousand Assyrians" could not be properly labeled a "story," Saroyan replied, "What the hell difference does it make what you call it just so it breathes?"

The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze went through several editions and the first printing became a collector's item. The



WILLIAM SAROYAN

profits enabled Saroyan to make a trip to Armenia and on into Russia in the summer of 1935. Always excited and unable to sit still for five minutes, he managed to see more in two months than most travelers do in four. Some of his travel notes, written while the impressions were fresh ("When you get away you have a colder and more objective viewpoint but you lose something") found their way into his second book *Inhale and Exhale*, which appeared in February 1936. This volume contained more than seventy new stories, dedicated "To the English tongue, the American earth, and the Armenian spirit."

At twenty-eight, Saroyan is now living in seclusion on his uncle's grape farm in the San Joaquin Valley of California, where he writes sometimes as many as four new stories a week. He sells them to magazines of every description. "San Francisco is a fine place to live," he says, "but I know too many people there now and a writer should be anonymous." He has turned down several motion picture offers.

His preference in reading is for obscure books that he picks up in the basements of old bookstores usually for a nickel each. "I sometimes glance at contemporary writing," he says, "but really don't like it much. Great prose (and poetry) is all around us, unwritten. I don't care what any other living man finds out about living. I'm interested in what I can find out. So, of all contemporary works of prose, I enjoy reading my own most; but I enjoy writing it about ten times as much."

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Frederic Prokosch

Autobiographical letter, containing "random reflections," written in Paris for the *Wilson Bulletin* by Frederic Prokosch, American novelist, author of *The Asiatics*, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin. His father, Edouard Prokosch, is Sterling Professor of Linguistics at Yale:

"I RATHER suspect that you'd like to know whether *The Asiatics* is 'autobiographical.' Well, a part of it is, of course, but most of it isn't. It's called a novel, and that is precisely what it is, and furthermore it is a novel in a well-established (if at the moment—due possibly to the plethora of actual autobiographies—a somewhat neglected) tradition. French literature, and English too, is full of picaresque novels of precisely this type, e.g., Voltaire, Montesquieu, d'Urfé, Mme. de Scudéry, Gohneau, that 'jewel' *La Reine de Golconde*, Fielding, Defoe, Swift. The list could be prolonged indefinitely, and it includes much of the most exquisite in literature, i.e., tales of adventure, 'exotic' perhaps, 'fantastic' possibly, tho frequently grounded in certain actual experiences, events strung together like beads on a chain without the insistence on a plot in the modern sense (which dates back certainly no further than Richardson), and attaining unity not thru a uniformity of setting or personages but rather thru an individuality of outlook, say; of meditation and of imagination.

"I believe all of *The Asiatics* is quite accurate, geographically and socially speaking, with two very minor exceptions which will be corrected in the seventh edition.

"As for myself, I have not much to say. I have actually traveled a good deal—went to school in Austria, Germany, England, as well as in Wisconsin, Texas, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut. More recently I've sketched about a bit in northern Africa and Western Asia. In a few days I shall take a long Balkan journey, and dash up to visit Bukhara and Samarkand as well. [This was written in March 1936.]

"Lately I've been working at Cambridge University on some pseudo-Chaucerian manuscripts (which constituted the topic for my Ph.D. dissertation—'The Chaucerian Apocrypha,' Yale, 1932). I am 27, am passionately interested in anything that involves racquet and ball, water, or snow.

"A volume of my poems, entitled *Poems*, will appear with Chatto & Windus in London this spring, and with Harper in New York this fall. A novel entitled *Nights and Days* will appear in spring, 1937.

"Sympathies and aversions in life and literature? Well, that is rather a delicate question. I am of course distressed by dogmatic, prejudiced, provincial, or uninformed judgments, whether they be literary or personal.



FREDERIC

Much of the criticism in America which calls itself 'Leftist' is undeniably guilty of dogma, prejudice, provinciality, and quite simply lack of education and sensibility; in spite of that, tho, it seems to perform a beneficial function in American letters at the moment, in default of even the faintest savour of mature discrimination in many of the more widely circulating critical papers.

"My opinions change from time to time, but at the moment it appears to me that Yeats and Eliot are the only two poets writing in English who might be called 'major poets.' W. H. Auden is brilliant rather than profound, and certainly quite uneven; he is exciting to read, tho. A peculiar sterility seems to have descended on Spender. Most of the American poets I find repellent. Miss Millay five years ago I adored but now find highly distasteful; MacLeish I admired three years ago, but now he looks suspiciously like a poetaster to me, hollow and rather pretentious, but, like Miss Millay, mighty deft and pert; both of them, like many of their contemporaries, too thoroly aware of their position as poets and seers.

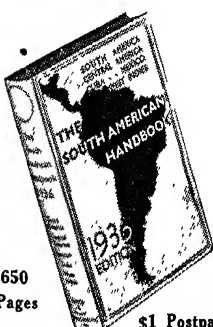
"As for novelists, my opinions have undergone a similar change: *Look Homeward, Angel*, *The Sun Also Rises*, and *Light in August* I liked when they appeared, but their successors I find tedious, pretentious, and very badly written. I admire (among contemporaries) the novels of de Montherlant, Jean Giono, T. F. Powys, E. M. Forster, Julian Green, Selma Lagerlöf, Jacques de Lacretelle, François Mauriac. I mention these particularly because they seem to be comparatively unknown in America."

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WILSON BULLETIN

FOR LIBRARIANS

May 1936

Visual Aids and the School Library

By Margaret R. Greer*

IF one were to list all the materials of instruction which are used in school rooms today, he would no doubt head that list with textbooks, then all the other books used for information and pleasure, magazines and newspapers, all the pamphlets from pre-primers to reprints of radio talks by university professors, pictures mounted and unmounted, maps, globes, and charts, and then not stopping would continue with lantern slides, film strips, stereographs, pictures adapted to opaque projection, moving picture films both silent and sound, both 16mm and 35mm, adding also phonograph records, radio programs and the use of public address systems. The selection and care of some of these materials have been readily absorbed in times past by the school library but if the library is to keep abreast of the times in adequately supplying the school with needed materials of instruction, it must concern itself with all of these and others as soon as modern invention makes their use possible.

It is obviously a poor library that has no magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets. It is a second rate library if there is not an extensive picture file, altho few librarians may have considered the growing necessity of mounting pictures in a way that they will be adaptable to use in an opaque projector. Not all librarians consider that they have a responsibility toward maps, globes, and charts, and unfortunately a collection of phonograph

records for classroom use is not a part of every school library as it might well be. On rare occasions one finds a librarian who is alert to the possibilities of using radio programs and who shares in the broadcasts within the school thru book reviews and other library publicity. It is too often only the large city library which has a loan collection of lantern slides and not every library in a school which owns a lantern—a lantern which the teachers are eager to use if only slides are selected and organized with all departments of the school in mind.

A New Duty for the Librarian

I would be willing to venture that there are few senior high schools today which are not equipped with some sort of motion picture projector, but I would also venture that whatever collection of teaching films these schools may have are hidden away in a science room and that the librarian is utterly unaware of their existence, that the social science teacher must "make arrangements" for the use of such equipment with this science custodian and that the English department has not at any time asked permission to use it. Perhaps I am wrong. I stand willing to be corrected. That all departments will be clamoring for the use of this equipment before many years go by I feel certain and for this reason it seems right that libraries should accept the duties involved in circulating this type of

* Librarian for the Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minn.

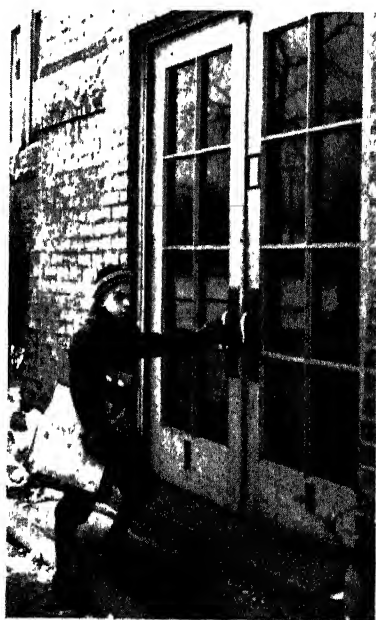


EDUCATION BY FILM IN A MINNEAPOLIS CLASSROOM
The projector is at the left, operated by one of the pupils.

material to all departments much as books are now circulated. Not only the duties involved in circulation should be accepted but adequate information should be made available thru the librarian as to sources for purchase, rental and borrowing. Allowance should be made in budgets for building up a film library and for rentals of suitable films with the librarian as the responsible agent.

The union of the library and visual aid department in the Minneapolis Public Schools was perhaps an accident, but we consider it a lucky one. The need for the development of visual aids came just at a time when the Board of Education was not in a position to add to its administrative force. In consequence, the Board of Education Library was asked to take on an assistant to be placed in charge of the audio-visual aids belonging to our city schools. A committee of principals from elementary, junior, and senior high schools was appointed by the superintendent to assist in forming the policies of the department and to act as an advisory board in the purchase of equipment. Such a committee gives invaluable service. It gives aid and protection to a new department feeling its way into a school system and it also gives a type of publicity which is greatly needed.

We were fortunate in finding an assistant who combines a thoro knowledge of



MESSENGER DELIVERY OF FILMS

visual aids with a good teacher training background. It becomes his duty to confer on the selection of films with teachers and principals, to work with curriculum committees in listing suitable materials, to instruct teachers in the use of projectors, and to see that any necessary re-

pairs are made. He is also called into consultation when schools contemplate the purchase of new equipment.

The Circulation of Films

The circulation of our films is handled by the assistant librarian in charge of the circulation of books. We have in our schools a pupil messenger service. These boys come twice a week from each school building to the board of education office where our library is located. Each school is provided with a complete list of all film strips, lantern slides, stereographs, and 16mm teaching films which may be borrowed. Each school is also provided with pads of our request slips. (See sample.) This request slip may be sent by the school messenger or by U.S. mail and the library makes delivery by the following messenger delivery. If the film is in circulation or out for repairs, a re-order slip is sent to the school. (See sample.) The library also takes requests over the telephone. A film may be kept from one school mail until the following; that is, if a film is sent to the school by the Monday messenger, we expect its return by the Thursday messenger. Extensions of time are allowed when several teachers in a building wish to use the same film. When the film is returned, it is carefully inspected before it is again put into circulation.

All the junior and senior high schools own their own 16mm moving picture projectors. The department owns two sound on film and two silent projectors which are loaned to schools where there is someone capable of running them successfully. This delivery, however, has to be made by the department rather than by messenger service. Most of the elementary schools own opaque projectors and film strip projectors. While many of these schools own their own picture collections and film strip libraries, yet our department circulates a large number of these each week and will loan projectors, if necessary. So far the use of the moving picture machines has been confined

largely to the junior and senior high schools, but it is our hope to give more extensive service to elementary schools.

As the work of the department increases the logic of the relationship of visual aids to the library becomes more apparent. Among the immediate advantages we find that teachers like having all teaching materials in one central place, that a single request slip will bring them any type of material and there is no misunderstanding as to the place where the material may be obtained, curriculum and textbook committees meeting in the committee room (which is a part of the library) have everything at hand, the assistant in charge of visual aids is free from circulation duties and routine, the responsibility for all loans is fixed in one circulating department, and the library feels that it is fulfilling its duty as a center for all instructional needs.

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A Guide to British Educational Terms

By Herbert B. Grimsditch

[EDITOR'S NOTE—American readers of English books are frequently puzzled by allusions to the somewhat complex British educational system and by the employment of traditional academic terms that have no counterpart in our own schools and colleges. This article, by a London editor and journalist, outlines the system and defines a number of the characteristic terms. We believe that it constitutes a unique and valuable reference aid.—S. J. K.]

OSCAR WILDE is reported to have said that the British and American peoples had much in common, "except, of course, language." Just Wilde's amusing nonsense, of course, but the *mot* contains enough truth to provoke thought. Some years ago Mr. Mencken brought out a very interesting book on *The American Language* (a revised edition of which has just appeared). It was by no means free from errors as to English usage. One terrible example may be cited: Mr. Mencken says that the British term for swindling a man is "not to do him up or to do him, but to do him in" (p. 123). Bad as our Whittaker Wrights and Hatrys may be, they do not go quite so far as this, for to do a man *in*, is, in fact, thief's slang for to kill him! The expression for which Mr. Mencken was searching was to do him down. But that such a book should be written is significant. Distance, a different civilization, the incorporation of Latin, Slavonic, Germanic and Scandinavian elements into the American population, have all played their part in the production of new speech-forms in the United States. It may be, indeed, that centuries hence the American and English languages will bear to one another only the general similarity that Danish has to Swedish; but on the whole this is unlikely: one must beware of exaggeration. An author like Sinclair Lewis, racy of the American soil, does need to provide a glossary for English readers; but on the other hand such a book as Hergesheimer's *Tampico* contains little that is distinctively American in vocabulary or expression, save of course *on the street*,

which always pulls the Englishman up a little queerly, for he thinks of a street (not a road) as a canyon, and says *in*, only using *on the street* for the Daughters of Joy.

American readers in the fields of literary criticism and biography are constantly coming across expressions used in British schools and universities that need interpretation. Oxford and Cambridge are very ancient foundations, as indeed are the Scottish universities; and many of the more famous schools go far back in time. Tradition has preserved certain usages at the older schools and universities that are adhered to with a feeling that is almost fetishistic. The more conventional-minded section of the public is mildly horrified if a man alludes to Cambridge quadrangles as *quads* instead of *courts*. Such a social solecism is as great as tho a man should say *serviette* instead of *napkin* or refer to *foxhounds* as *dogs*!

The short vocabulary which follows, tho it makes no pretence of completeness, will furnish a guide to the chief terms in use in British educational institutions. The danger of misunderstanding is increased by the fact that the same terms are often used in both countries, but with different meanings. The most conspicuous example of this is *public school*.

In Great Britain a *public school* is, in point of fact, roughly the equivalent of the American private preparatory school: a private school run by a board of governors, accepting students at the age of fourteen or thereabouts, and as a rule having fees so high that only sons of wealthy parents are able to attend it. Of late years the system has been vigorously assailed (often by men brought up under it, like Hugh Walpole and Alec Waugh) as fostering class-snobbery, games-worship, and narrow political and social views (thus continuing its similarity to the American "prep" school); and a number of the greatest figures in recent British literature (e.g.

Hardy, Shaw, Wells, Arnold Bennett) have not been among its products. The matter is one of acute controversy, which cannot be entered into here.

But what exactly constitutes a *public school*? How does it differ from a *grammar school* (also a privately-supported school, serving students of the same age-range)? The only criterion seems to be that it shall be recognized by the Headmasters' Conference and appear in the *Public Schools Year-Book*. The affair is thus one of a charmed circle, into which only certain schools are allowed to enter.

Speaking broadly, a boy in comfortable circumstances usually begins his education at a private *preparatory school* (usually abbreviated *prep. school*) and goes on at about fourteen to a *public school* (In America, on the other hand, the preparatory or "prep" school *begins*, instead of ending, with the approach of adolescence. The age of attendance is, broadly, from thirteen to eighteen, and the courses continue for about five years and are "college preparatory" in nature—hence the name preparatory school.)

Those somewhat less well endowed generally begin at a small private institution which used to be called a *dame school* (tho the term is falling out of use), and then proceed either to a private *grammar school* (see above), or, generally as fee-payers, to state-aided *secondary school*.

The state-aided and state-inspected system comprises *elementary*, *central*, and *secondary* schools. The *elementary school* is free, and keeps its pupils till the age of fourteen, when the majority go straight into commerce or industry. But before this, those with higher ambitions or attainments have gone on to *central* or *secondary* schools, either by paying moderate fees or having earned free places in open competitive examination. The *central* schools are less expensive and lower in standard than the *secondary* schools. From here pupils pass, at about eighteen, either to the universities by matriculation or straight out into the work of the world.

There is no legal bar to anyone's opening a school in England, and many purely private institutions exist, among

them places where advanced experimental theories are tried out, like those controlled by Dora Russell and A. S. Neill.

The university system is still more traditional and complex. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge preserve much of their ancient monastic atmosphere and are primarily residential institutions. Durham and London are about a hundred years old, and all the rest are much newer. It is the two old universities that present the greatest linguistic difficulties. First of all there are certain peculiar pronunciations. Note that Balliol is not pronounced as spelt, but as Bayliol; Caius is not Kie-us but Keys; Magdalen and Magdalene are Mawdlen, and only the Cambridge college has the final "e"; the Bodleian Library has its accent on the second syllable. It is at Oxford and Cambridge too that we find such terms as *to gate*, *to prog*, *sizar*, and *tripos*. At Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol and the other modern universities the special terms are far fewer. Since they are run on a basis of absolute sex-equality, *freshman* becomes *fresher* (a common noun); *to plough* a student is to fail him, and *to send him down* is to expel him; otherwise there is not a great deal that requires explanation.

A point worth noting is that at Oxford and Cambridge the word "college" must *not* be added to the names of certain foundations: these are Christ Church (Oxford) and Peterhouse (Cambridge); and also, do not confuse Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with Trinity College.

The designations of officers vary greatly and must be learnt in connection with each university or college, but certain broad indications may be given. The *chancellor* everywhere in England and Wales is the titular head of a university: his office is purely honorary and ornamental, and he is usually a nobleman. In Scotland this office is filled by a *lord rector*, and the usual practice is to choose an eminent Scottish man of letters. The effective heads of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are the *masters*. This is the term most widely

used, but certain colleges have different appellations; for example we speak of the Warden of New College, the Dean of Christ Church, the President of Magdalen. The *vice-chancellor* is the active administrative head of a university, but at Oxford and Cambridge he is less important as a public figure than is the vice-chancellor of a provincial university in his own region. He is usually the head of a college, and is elected for a term of years; but the colleges are only loosely federated, and the chosen vice-chancellor is by no means necessarily the most eminent head of the most powerful college. In the new universities the vice-chancellor is elected for life, or until such time as he chooses to resign, and since there are generally no constituent colleges he is the all-powerful administrator who, with the senate, rules the roost.

Before passing on to the vocabulary it may be useful to add a word on the term *university college*. A university obtains the power of conferring degrees by royal charter. Newly established colleges which aspire to university rank are not granted this charter until they have proved their fitness over a period of years. In the interim period they are called *university colleges*, and their students take the degree of some other institution, usually the University of London. Such are Exeter, Nottingham and Hull; Reading is the most recent promotion to full university status. The University of Wales is the generic name for three constituent university colleges, Bangor, Aberystwyth, and South Wales and Monmouthshire (this last at Cardiff).

Vocabulary

aegrotat

In English universities a certificate of illness. A student who has worked well and regularly, but who has to absent himself from an examination owing to illness, may nevertheless be assumed to have passed, at the discretion of the examining body.

B.N.C.

Frequently used abbreviation for Brasenose College, Oxford.

Backs

The back of the Cambridge colleges, with the River Cam flowing behind.

battels

At Oxford, accounts presented to a student for his board and provisions from the college kitchen.

bedder, bedmaker

College servant at Cambridge.

blue

Men of both the ancient universities wear blue shirts for athletics, Oxford dark and Cambridge light. "To be a blue" is to be chosen to represent one's university in a team. Football, cricket, rowing and other consecrated sports carry "full blues"; while less popular games, like hockey and lacrosse, give only "half-blues."

Boat Race

Rowed every March, on the River Thames, from Putney to Mortlake (London suburbs), the contestants being eights from Oxford and Cambridge.

Bodleian Library

The Oxford University Library, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544-1612). It is one of the six libraries entitled under the Copyright Act to receive a copy of every publication whatsoever issued in Great Britain.

"Broad, The"

Broad Street, Oxford.

bulldog

At Oxford and Cambridge an officer employed by the proctors to enforce discipline among the undergraduates, and more especially to watch over their conduct in public places.

buttery

At Oxford and Cambridge, the college larder or pantry (where ale and food are kept).

Caius

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Note that "Caius" is pronounced "keys."

chancellor

Titular head of a university (except in Scotland, where the title is Lord Rector). Usually a nobleman or a prominent statesman. The office is purely ornamental and honorary, the actual duties of administrative chief being performed by the vice-chancellor.

Commemoration

At Oxford, an annual celebration in memory of the founders and benefactors of the university.

common entrance

The general entrance examination for the public schools (*q. v.*)

commoner

At Oxford, an ordinary paying student, one without scholarship, exhibition, or unusual distinction; equivalent to "pensioner" at Cambridge.

Congregation

At Oxford and Cambridge, a general assembly of the teaching and administrative staff.

Convocation

At Oxford, the legislative assembly, consisting of all Masters of Arts. In the newer universities a group to which any graduate may belong on payment of a fee; a purely social collocation without administrative powers.

court

At Cambridge, the quadrangle of the college. Spelt with a capital, a legislative assembly in certain of the newer universities.

dean

*At Oxford and Cambridge, the officer who supervises the conduct and discipline of junior members.

In other universities, the administrative and disciplinary head of each department or faculty.

demy

Foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford.

doctor

Broadly speaking, the really important doctorates in British Universities are Litt D., LL.D., D. Sc. D. Eng., D.D., which are usually awarded to men of very solid attainments with long research experience and a good deal of published work. The Ph.D. (at Oxford, D. Phil.) which is awarded for any subject, is on a somewhat lower level, but it is still much above the Ph.D. of Germany and some parts of America, which signifies no more than the British M.A. The M.D. everywhere follows on the M.B. and is given to quite young internes (called house-surgeons or house-physicians in England).

don

At Oxford and Cambridge, any teacher, or fellow or head of a college. At Winchester College (an ancient school), a master. The term is not used in the newer universities, but "donnish," employed in a deprecatory sense, to denote a shade of pedantry, is common everywhere.

double first

A place in the first class in both parts of an examination for an honors degree.

Easter Term

The semester between Easter and midsummer.

Eights Week

Oxford boat-racing week, in June. An "eight," of course, is an eight-oar boat and its crew (actually nine, including the coxswain).

encaenia

The annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford. This is the formal ceremony, at which honorary degrees are often conferred.

exhibition

An endowment for a term of years given to a student in a school, college or university, usually as the result of a competitive examination.

fag

In public schools, a junior boy who fetches and carries for a senior boy.

fellow

At Oxford and Cambridge, the holder of a stipend from a college. A fellow is elected from among the more distinguished graduates by the governing body: he must pursue research, but need not necessarily teach. There are endowed research-fellowships in the newer universities, usually held for one or two years only, and open to any graduate.

final, final schools

"Finals" or "final schools" are the terms used at Oxford for the last degree examination. In the modern universities the singular, "final" is used.

form

In secondary and public schools, a class. The lowest is the first and the highest the sixth.

"foundation, to be on the"

To be the recipient of a scholarship, exhibition, or other emolument that helps pay the cost of one's education.

freshman, fresher

First-year student. At the new universities "fresher" is the more usual, since it applies to either sex, and all these colleges are co-educational.

gate, to

At Oxford and Cambridge, to confine a student to college.

gentleman-commoner

At Oxford and Cambridge, formerly a privileged undergraduate of the wealthy classes, who had greater freedom than the ordinary commoners.

grammar-school

Originally a school founded in the sixteenth century or earlier for the teaching of Latin grammar. Now a general term for the older secondary schools, often situated in the country.

"Greats"

At Oxford, colloquial for the B.A. final examination, especially for honors in *literae humaniores* (Classics).

hall

(1) The college dining-room. (2) A college of which the property is held in trust; not a corporate body. (3) A college for theological students or for women. (4) A residential hostel for men or women.

Hebdomadal Council

The representative board of the University of Oxford, which meets weekly.

High Steward

At Oxford and Cambridge, a judicial officer in whom is vested the jurisdiction of the University in cases of treason or felony.

Hilary Term

At Oxford, the semester between Christmas and Easter; now usually called the Lent Term.

honor(s) school

At Oxford, "honor," at Cambridge, "trips," elsewhere, "honors." Class in which the more brilliant students are allowed to specialize. Standards are much higher than for passmen.

house

(1) A college at a university. (2) A boarding-house at a public school.

"House, The"

Christ Church (a college), Oxford.

"Inter"

At the newer universities, the intermediate examination, taken at the end of the first year.

Isis

The name given by university men to the reaches of the Thames which lie in immediate proximity to Oxford.

"Jaggers"

Colloquial for Jesus College, Cambridge.

Lent Term

The semester between Christmas and Easter.

Lents

At Cambridge, boat-races held in the Lent Term.

literae humaniores

At Oxford, Classics.

"Little-Go"

At Cambridge, colloquial for the matriculation examination

Long, The

The Long (or Summer) Vacation.

Lord Rector

The titular head of a Scottish university, chosen for a term of years. Often a distinguished Scottish man of letters; sometimes a statesman.

M.A.

The Master of Arts degree at Oxford and Cambridge involves no work subsequent to the B.A., but is granted to any B.A. on payment of a fee, after a certain number of terms. At the modern universities the M.A. is only granted to Bachelors who take a further examination or present a thesis.

Magdalen, Magdalene

Note that the Cambridge college has an "e" at the end, and that both are pronounced "mawdlen."

master

The head of a college at Oxford or Cambridge. This is the usual title, though in certain colleges "provost," "president" or "warden" is used.

May Week

Colloquially, "The Mays." Cambridge boat-racing contests. A great social festival (actually held in June)

Michaelmas Term

At Oxford and Cambridge the semester between the summer and Christmas.

Moderations

Colloquially "Mods." At Oxford, the first public examination for the B.A. degree, corresponding to "inter" at the modern universities.

monitor

Senior boy or girl in a school, charged with special duties (which vary from school to school). *See also* Prefect.

Newdigate Prize

A prize awarded annually for poetry at Oxford. Founded by Sir Roger Newdigate.

optime

A person who has been placed in the second or third division of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge; called respectively senior and junior optime.

Panto Day

Festival day for students at universities in the big towns. A costume procession is held; citizens are laid under contribution for the hospitals; and finally all adjourn to one of the theatres, which has been taken for the night in its entirety, and where jokes of university relevance have been incorporated in the "pantomime" by arrangement with the artistes.

part I, part II.

In the modern universities the two parts of the final honors examination, the first taken after two years in the honors school and the second at the end of the third year.

passman

A student taking an ordinary degree, as opposed to an honors degree.

pensioner

At Cambridge, an ordinary paying student; equivalent to "commoner" at Oxford.

"plough, to"

To fail a candidate in an examination.

"pluck, to"

To fail a candidate in an examination. "Plough" is more usual in the modern universities.

prefect

In public schools (and some others) a senior pupil who is deputed to help in the maintenance of discipline.

prep.

Usual public school slang for "preparation," a period set apart for reading up the next day's lessons.

prep. school

Slang term universally used by public school men for their preparatory school.

president

In certain colleges (notably Magdalen, Oxford), the head officer.

previous

At Cambridge, the matriculation examination

proctor

At Oxford and Cambridge there are two proctors, who are officers appointed annually, primarily to enforce discipline.

"prog, to"

The noun "prog" is undergraduate slang for "proctor." Hence, "to be progged" is to fall foul of the proctor—to be held accountable for a breach of discipline. (Oxford and Cambridge only.)

provost

Title of the head of certain colleges, notably King's College, Cambridge and University College, London.

Public Orator

At Oxford and Cambridge, an officer who speaks for the university on state occasions (usually in Latin). He introduces candidates for honorary degrees.

public school

An endowed school for the sons of the well-to-do, managed by a board of governors. The most famous are Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Rugby. Usually a boarding-school, but many public schools of note have large numbers of day-boys, e.g. Westminster, St. Paul's, Manchester Grammar School.

Quadrangle

Colloquially "quad." At Oxford and in the newer universities, a rectangular plot surrounded by college buildings. At Cambridge the word "court" is used.

reader

Title of a type of lecturer in some universities. The status varies, from certain readerships at London, which rank at a salary of about \$4,000 to more or less honorary lectureships in obscure subjects (e.g. Chinese).

Regius Professor

Professor holding a chair founded by the Crown.

responsions

The matriculation examination at Oxford.

rugger

Usual slang for Rugby football, a game played with fifteen men a side. The ball is a spheroid, and handling plays a large part in the game.

scholarship

Emoluments granted to a student at a school, college or university, towards the cost of his education; or to the best graduates of the year in a university for further research.

schools

(1) At Oxford, the building in which most of the examinations are held; and hence (also at Oxford only) the examinations for the degree of B.A. (2) At Oxford, a subject of study for an Arts degree ("tripos" at Cambridge). In other universities any honors section in any faculty.

scout

College servant at Oxford.

senate

At Cambridge, and in most other universities, the governing body in matters academic.

"send down, to"

To expel an undergraduate from a university, either for a specified time or for good.

sizar

At Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin, a student receiving an allowance from the college to enable him to study. Sizars formerly carried out certain semi-menial duties in college in return for their allowance, but this practice has been abolished.

soccer

The normal slang term for Association football, the older code, with eleven men a side, a round ball, and no handling except by the goalkeeper.

"sport one's oak, to"

Oxford and Cambridge slang for the act of keeping one's room door shut to indicate that one is working and does not wish to be disturbed.

(Continued on page 584)

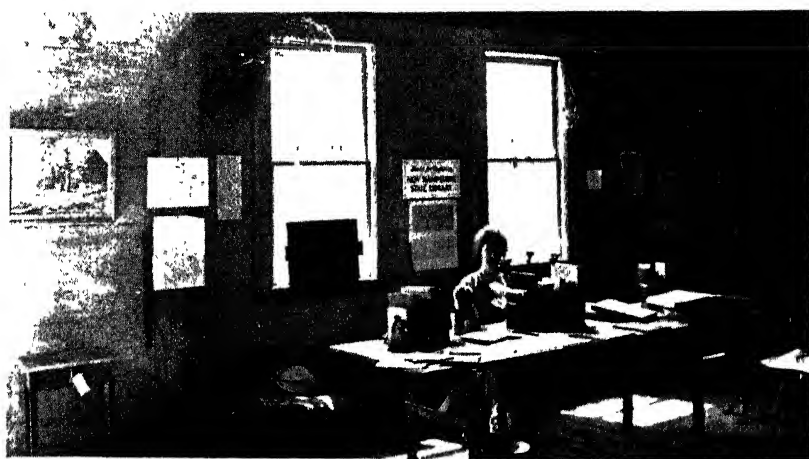
"Say It With Exhibits"

By Thelma Brackett*

NOT long ago an enthusiastic new borrower of books from the New Hampshire State Library asked the librarian, "Why don't you ever advertise? Shouldn't you let the people of the state know what you have to offer?" She herself had first seen State Library books at an exhibit, but so much a part of their surroundings were they that she had not stopped to think of the exhibit as a form of advertising. After two years of experimenting, the State Librarian has come to the conclusion that books are their own best salesmen. Lists in the newspapers, group talks, book reviews, exhibits of books—the great pull always results from exhibits.

In 1934 the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts held the first of its now annual Craftsman's Fairs at Crawford Notch in the White Mountains. Tentatively an exhibit of craft books was suggested to the League director. So warm a welcome was given the idea that it was definitely decided to show an assortment of books of interest to craftsmen and designers. A

long board table, twelve feet by four, and a generous amount of wall space were provided. Lists of craft books available at the State Library were mimeographed for distribution. In addition, copies of the biennial report of the Library, which contains a complete list of the periodicals regularly received, were available to those interested. (The report has proved a successful introduction to classes of books other than those on display.) A poster emphasized the three functions of the Library—law, general reference, and legislative service—in the form of a circle, one-third of which, the legislative service, was a missing segment. Brief legends explained each of the three functions, two of them as well developed, one as existing only in the statutes. (The legislature has since approved an appropriation for this service, thus putting it on a permanent basis.) With the table filled with books both useful and beautiful—from Bossert's *Peasant Art in Europe* and Blossfeldt's *Art Forms in Nature* to Worst's *How to Weave*



CRAFTSMAN'S FAIR, CRAWFORD NOTCH, 1934

The candlestand on the right was adapted by the maker from a drawing in Sonni's "Early American Wrought Iron," which is shown open beside it. The door displays blue prints of Japanese stencils illustrating the chrysanthemum.

* Librarian, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.



CRAFTSMAN'S FAIR, HANCOCK, 1935

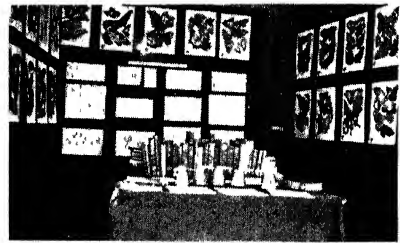
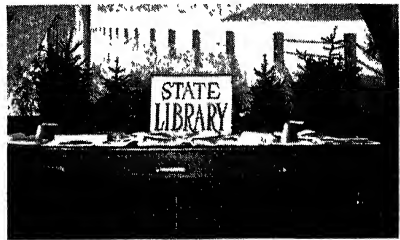
A section of the library exhibit. The large folios were in frequent use by visitors who wished to acquaint themselves with the volumes from which were taken the plates on display.

Linens and Binns' *Pottery*—and with the walls displaying selections from such books of plates as were suggestive to designers, the librarian waited with curiosity to see whether her exhibit would be noticed. On the record made that week would she base future plans for such a method of advertising.

She had not long to wait! At once, and during the entire week, the books were a gratifying attraction. Craftsmen came at every opportunity to examine books on their own specialties, to note down titles (usually the lists filled their needs, but not always), to ask about specific problems. Ever recurrent was the question of dyeing, about which every third person (it seemed) wanted information. As luck would have it, this was one craft represented only incidentally in the collection of books gathered.

Visitors stopped, looked, and exclaimed. Many of them had had no clear-cut idea of the State Library before. Out-of-state people lingered, some for sheer love of books, some to suggest titles for purchase, some to discuss their own book problems. Indeed, the books proved an open sesame to many a valuable contact, not only for the Library but for the League as well.

That week left no question of the value of exhibits. The question has been rather how to keep a representative collection on a given subject out of



GARDEN FESTIVAL, RYE, 1935

The books displayed open were very much more effective than those on the smaller table. Classes of books were printed on plant labels and displayed with flower pots, an idea developed from reading the "Wilson Bulletin."

circulation for a period sufficiently long to exhibit it, and how to find time for a staff member to man the exhibit. For it is important that someone be at hand to take advantage of the interest the books arouse in the individual to answer questions in his mind, to suggest and discuss books not on display. Unchapcroned books cannot do these things. Another reason is that a table of books

invariably looks somewhat like a bargain counter after a few minutes of absorbed handling by mental shoppers.

Even tho the librarian realized from her 1934 experience the potentialities of exhibits, she was completely astonished by the enthusiasm shown for the library material at the second annual Craftsman's Fair in Hancock this summer. Given perhaps the most prominent location at the Fair—the lobby of the Town Hall, which was one of the two exhibit rooms—the Library in 1935 occupied two twelve-foot tables, set end to end, and four times the wall space it had had before. Moreover, there was room for chairs so that books might be studied in comfort. No attempt was made to crowd the tables. Only as many books were shown as could be laid down without piling. (Observation has proved the theory that three books laid flat have a far greater pulling power than a dozen standing between book ends.) In addition, the portfolios were available from which selections of plates had been made for the walls. Seguy's *Papillons* and *Insectes* were the backbone of the wall decoration, as they had been at the Garden Festival earlier in the summer. (Strikingly gorgeous they are.) A series of water colors of herbs tied in with a League exhibit elsewhere. Blueprints from Japanese stencils (available at cost from the Newark, N. J., Museum) illustrated the chrysanthemum in design. Plates from Wilkins' *Research-Design in Nature* were less successful because too fine for far views. But once butterflies and beetles had caught the eye, all plates came in for their share of attention.

For the whole week enthusiasm ran high. Visitors who had studied the books at Crawford Notch returned like old friends, to see what new titles had been added during the year. Again helpful suggestions were made for additions. The lists—mimeographed this year by crafts, so that visitors took only the subjects of personal interest—disappeared with unbelievable rapidity. More than one local librarian was dragged to a busman's holiday by some patron deter-

mined that just the right books should be asked for in the months to come. (The State Library lends preferably thru local libraries.)

British Educational Terms

(Continued from page 581)

square

Cambridge term for the mortar-board, the flat-topped, tasselled academic cap.

standard

In elementary schools only, a class.

term

The period of study between one vacation and the next. This is the usual English word; the American "semester" is not used.

Torpid

At Oxford, boat-races held in the Lent Term. Boats competing in these races are colloquially "togggers."

trips

At Cambridge only, the final honors examination. Formerly only applied to mathematics, but now extended to all subjects.

Tutor

At Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, a graduate (usually a fellow of a college) appointed to control the studies of a group of undergraduates. In the new universities a tutor is a much more humbly-placed teacher, coming after Professor, Senior Lecturer, Lecturer and Assistant-Lecturer—usually a newly-fledged graduate who lectures to first-year students.

Union Society

At Oxford and Cambridge, a general club and debating society open to all students. Elsewhere the usual term is simply "union."

vice-chancellor

The effective administrative head of a university. At Oxford and Cambridge appointed for a limited period; elsewhere for life. (See Introductory remarks).

warden

At New College, All Souls, Keble, Merton, and Wadham at Oxford, the master. Do not confuse with warder a jail-keeper!

wrangler

At Cambridge, a person graduating with first-class honors in mathematics. The Senior Wrangler is the man who comes out at the head of the list.

Types of Readers

By Josef Cohen*

THE two of them always come together; husband and wife. They have a keen scent for books; they were amongst the first to discover Pearl Buck and the Danish writer, Petersen. They go their way unnoticed, search amongst the heap of books on the counter and then, without our assistance, choose a work of Ludwig's, a travel book by Stanley, a volume of Paul de Kruif, *The Brothers Zemganno* of Goncourt, or Dickens' *David Copperfield*. They do not hesitate; they never hesitate. They are like sailors, who, without instruments, sail the wide ocean; and time after time I wait with surprise to see what choice they will make, always diverging from the ordinary, always personal, and yet, according to my ardent conviction, simply following their instincts.

Another point is curious: there is often a great dissimilarity in the choice of literature between man and wife. The man repeatedly shows his disdain for the books read by his wife, and she for those of her husband. Men in our country speak of "women's books," and women of "men's books." Books, for instance, of the Marlitt type are women's books; whilst men's books are such as those of Jack London, or Zane Grey, which I mention in one breath altho they have nothing in common. Yet this particular man and woman read in company, with mutual understanding, and I can see them in imagination, sitting opposite each other on winter evenings—and it is a miracle of beauty—quiet and at peace, and united in a harmony that is both rare and ideal.

The rummager. But he does not know in what he is rummaging. He, too, is a sailor without compass or even rudder; but, in truth, he knows nothing of the road. Eternally unsatisfied, he eats the letters but can never make a choice.

We cannot help him; nobody can help him; and the saddest of all is that he cannot help himself. He tosses on the wide ocean of world literature, from Mother Goose to Spinoza, and always chooses the wrong thing. We have the conviction that this man when he chooses right has nevertheless chosen wrong.

He does not read when he gets home. His eye wanders over the printing ink on the white paper, but his spirit is far off. Nothing penetrates to him. He has read much, but his mind and soul are as poor as ever. Eternally—notwithstanding this—he floats on the waves of world literature in the hope that his rudderless, compassless boat will arrive safely in port.

The lady who wants the "latest."
"Can you let me have the Dutch translation of Hervey Allen's *Anthony Adverse*?"

"The translation has not yet been published."

"You are mistaken. I have seen it at a bookseller's." Name follows.

"I am afraid you are mistaken. The book has not come out yet."

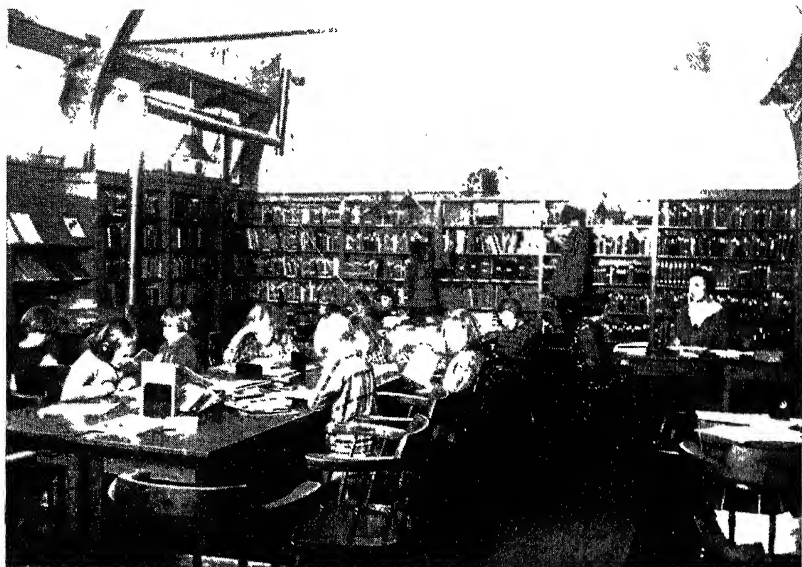
"Oh!" Deep silence all round. "What is the latest book you have in the library?"

She reads books in the same way as she tries on a dress at the dressmaker's. I often wonder whether she really *does* read, or whether she simply puts the books on her bedside table in the hope and expectation that whilst she is asleep, in the deepest hours of the night, a wireless current will pass from the page to her brain. If she possesses such.

The lady who arouses anticipations.
Interesting!
Interesting!
Interesting!
Interesting!

Until she says, "Have you anything of Marlitt's?" Then you see the lurking

* Chief Librarian of Public Libraries, Groningen, Holland.



A POPULAR DUTCH LIBRARY

The popularity of this public library in the village of Paterswolde is proved by the query of a very old woman as to whether marriages were performed there too

stupidity in her sparkling dark eyes, whilst her figure, a moment ago a pure joy to the beholder, becomes snail-like in its flabbiness, and repulsive.

She sails in a cardboard boat over the wide waves of the world literature, and as long as the sea is calm, all is well on board. But as soon as the water begins to murmur and to splash, everything falls stickily to pieces.

There is one of whom only a few know the secret. She has taught herself to read. There are still a few total illiterates in Holland. She has taught herself to read in the midst of a thousand cares.

She has to have simple books with large print. She dare not ask everyone for them. It is only when she knows you that she smiles for a moment—like a child that has been praised by the teacher. It is a constant joy to her that she has learnt to read in her old age, and, indeed, we hold her in as much respect as some great and noble mind which might do us the honor to visit us: Madame Currie, Lorentz, Selma Lagerlöf.

The boy who is doomed to go blind. He approaches us with a sort of surrender and gratitude, with hope and trust, as if we could give him the light of his eyes. To him we are the last to row in his company on the darkening river. Soon he will have to fare on alone in the eternal night.

He, too, looks for large letters; but it is only the letters, never the spirit. He reads for the sake of the riches of still being able to read; he holds the book almost touching his face.

During one of the last moments (what a heavy word in this connection) in which I saw him, and he me . . . one of the last moments of my helpless pity . . . he pressed a quarter into my hand (and he was poorer than poor) . . . lukewarm it was; and he said, "For your library."

With difficulty I made him understand. But he had only wanted to express how much more value the word had for him than bread; he did it thus.

She is an ultra-modern girl.

Everything she does is done as if it were a matter of course. She favors cool reality, boldness, and at the same

time conquest. She is truly of a type such as the brothers Goncourt never, or barely, knew. She certainly does not represent the type of "La fille Elise," the demi-mondaine, or that of La Faustina, the born actress; nor is she the type of "Cherie," the unhappy, aristocratic girl waiting all her life for love. And as to Soeur Philomène, the religious woman who rejects human love with a shrinking heart, but none the less firmly, there is nothing in the type before me that could recall any suggestion of her. Perhaps, however, she has just a touch of something in common with the type of Germinie Lacerteux: the double emotional existence, altho she lives it more as a whole than did Germinie Lacerteux. This type already belongs in manners and conduct more nearly to 1935 than to 1920, and her sisters of 1910 would have pushed her out of social existence.

And yet—and yet—If I go thru the list of books she reads! I certainly see the most modern writers. She tells me she has read Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*, and admired it. She does not admire Aldington's *The Death of a Hero* because of the end, she confesses. Why on earth, if the two women a man has leave him, doesn't he choose two or three others? And a man does not go and expose himself to the bullets of the enemy! Perhaps he did such things between 1914 and 1918, but times have altered. She fails to find in literature the type of woman who accepts facts in cold blood. Perhaps Keun's Gilgi has a touch of this—but still, not the real thing. Too much soul! Yes, yes. But then why, my dear, have you read Augusta de Wit's *Dear Motherhood* three times in secret? Why is its place in your bookcase, accidentally, next to Balzac's *Eugenie Grandet*? I will tell you. Deep down in your heart, trembling and alive, is the consciousness that you cannot go on like this. At night you wake up with a start, press your hand to your damp forehead and think, and know "Everything has got to alter or I shall be lost." With all your bravado you have often enough wept hot tears, those secret tears which leave no trace in the daylight. One does not need to have much knowledge of human

nature to know that our actions are often in complete opposition to our inner selves. This modern girl is no other than a born housewife; and how foolish! how old-fashioned!—a born mother. After she is married she will deny the period she is now living thru, with, "I never meant it *that way*." And when she brings up her child, she will look down with scorn on the type which she now represents. She will be a good, faithful wife and she will do all in her power for her children.

And if she remains unmarried? Then, indeed, she will continue this life, until no skilful hand and no beauty creams can smooth away the wrinkles of age, and she will have recourse to ethical and unpraising literature in her lonely room. In this case, too, she will scarcely recognize herself in a little while, and one day or another her real beliefs will glimmer thru her jealousy, her bitterness and her misery. But, for the present, she continues to be arrogant and rebellious towards "the old people," her father and mother; she knows, knows, knows much better than they do; and only when all is quiet do her convulsively clenched fingers seek comfort in empty air.

A propagandist in a certain direction.

I esteem and respect him, and he knows it. I have not taken particular notice of his list of books for a long time. I know what these gentlemen are. They must gather as much knowledge of their antagonists as of their sympathizers; even more. One can make nothing of a list like this; everything is at odds and ends; there is no conclusion to be drawn.

By accident I happened to go to the man's home. We sat talking by a cigar, as they say, and he naturally asked me what I thought of his collection of books. He is not a bibliophile; and I had soon taken in everything. There was no personality in his library. Without a smile he drew a book out of the bookcase and told me that this was his favorite reading. The strange part of it was that he did not notice my surprise. The work could not be ranked under the masterpieces. The reviewers

(Continued on page 591)

Literature and Freedom

The Unhampered Reader

YEARS of contact with the mysterious actual have left only one theory intact of all those with which earlier days were so heavily endowed and perhaps encumbered. This is the necessity for freedom. In the contact of books with people no library can safely trifle with this need. Here at least the dutiful and hampered citizen must be free and at ease. Home, office, and industrial plant are places of claims and interruptions. The library must offer to its readers the immunity, the chance for stark selfishness, of the hotel. Help of any kind should be ready but not too vividly in evidence.

And here the need for freedom reveals a twofold aspect. If aid is asked, its value, presupposing a reasonable degree of competence, will be in proportion to the amount of freedom given the individual worker. Any worker and especially any young worker worried by a nagging time schedule or too strict a pattern of technique will pass on tension to the public. In one of our largest American cities an atmosphere of nervous misery, a palpable wave of hatred, comes out thru the little window where books are returned. This might be explained by the sight of a long waiting line, an apparition to unnerve the stoutest, but the same tension and anti-humanity hovers over the information desks where free space and more scattered visitors might seem to foster a great tolerance of the seeking human being.

This sort of strain comes usually from above. Our love of speed masquerading as efficiency has a touch of madness in it. Its human and cultural gains are not readily apparent, except perhaps the saving of a few moments for the harried commuter, a fellow victim. We might glance at the words of Elie Faure in which he indicts Western civilization for its ferocity, "that universal mechanization fated as the course of a star" and notes the cruelty of "its geometrical progression which drags people's minds into a whirlpool of ever-increasing swiftness." The adult education movement bears elements of peril in its drift to the mechanized delights of tabulation, percentages, and the number of pronouns in a sentence. Flights from thought, all. This busyness shirks the mental effort of genuine choice.

The public library, battered and crowded, looks with its Janus face deep into the past and far into the future. Books hold the ages together by their simplicity of access. No long journeys to far places, to Louvre and

Uffizi. No gazing on fabulously dated first editions. Here are the books, on the open shelves, in modern bindings and even, once in a while, clear type, Euripides, Blake, Tolstoi and William James. The German who sells oranges and newspapers at a neighboring stand reads Wassermann and dwells with great cerebral satisfaction in the dark philosophies of Spengler.

Our much beset world of imperatives that devour leisure keeps still one friendly spot for the mind's freedom where assent, denial, the integrity of impressions, the sense of life, can gather themselves together in the security and peace of a printed page.

If ignorance is the greatest menace of these hurrying days, it is not alone the ignorance of the mass workers and mass idlers that threatens us. Not most of all. It is the ignorance of those who are carrying on in business, in the professions, the hard driven citizens, the tax payers. It is what might be called influential ignorance that betrays us. There is in the printed page not only security and peace. The monasteries offered as much. There is the wandering spark on this page and that which dispels prejudice.

That unhampered reader with the quick flicker of true, false, shuttling in his brain will be the man who will bring some faculty of thinking to bear on the troubled human scene around him, who will have at least the beginnings of tolerance, at least the scattered foundation stones of the understanding that can be called upon to build.

ELIZABETH CARTER

Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library

Frontiers in Reading

one thinks or hears of reading, one is apt to think first of reading for pleasure, and of the latest novel. Of novel-making there is no end, and their variety is almost as great as the types of intelligence to which they appeal. There is an audience waiting to be entertained by every variety, from the cheap thriller, Western or mystery story, thru various grades of polite romance, to the story saturated with the feeling of truth, which deserves to be called great literature.

Such reading offers escape from reality, adventures in rosier worlds, and it has been so since the days when Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote* to reproach his countrymen for their excessive pre-occupation with the romances

of chivalry. One smiles to think of the novel-reading public of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, which consumed three volumes at a time, the standard length for novels. Perhaps one should not say too much about a certain class still with us which consumes time with many volumes, all of the same consistency. To a certain moderate extent, the flight from reality is legitimate, providing recreation needed by everyone. It is just as legitimate as the enjoyment of a good dinner, of a fine sunset, or a walk thru autumn woods. It stores up some ineffable substance within us, a sort of spiritual vitamin, which nourishes us against the impact of the workaday world.

But there is another kind of reading for pleasure which is also meat and drink for the mind and the soul. This is the reading of fiction which is really great. In such reading the excellent use of the English language is both an education and a pleasure. The recital of those adventures which carries us out of ourselves, contains also that fundamental appeal which enables us to recognize their truth. We feel with the author, and to that extent are broadened. Take such a book as Somerset Maugham's *Of Human Bondage*. Only his hero could have had those particular adventures. But the instincts and emotions that he experienced are common to us all. The pleasure of reading such a book is a finer and more subtle pleasure than mere entertainment. It involves the pleasure of recognition, of comprehension, of sympathy. It enlarges our intellectual and emotional world, and paves the way for further mental adventures. There is a class of books written with direct inspirational intent, such as the recent popular success, *A Fortune to Share*, by Vash Young. But no book written with such a purpose can offer the inspiration of a great novel. How inspiring to realize that there are men in the world who can feel, can know, can write, like this, and that we can share their thoughts and feelings. With such cooperation between author and reader the world cannot be a lonely place.

Of late years the time-honored conception of reading for recreation and amusement has had to give ground to another conception, reading for information. This conception might be called a democratic conception. At any rate its development will parallel the development of democracy. In times when the spirit of authority was paramount the word was laid down. An example of this is the use of the textbook in education. The textbook is a condensation of all pertinent facts on a subject, usually by one author.

In former days the textbook was doled out for study, a few pages at a time, and the author was the dictator. There were no independent thinkers before him. But now the emphasis is upon the student, not the teacher, or the writer of the textbook, thanks to John Dewey, America's foremost philosopher and educator. The student must learn by using his individual powers, and he must exercise these upon varied material. So he needs books and more books. What these represent, of course, are the thoughts of other men, or facts that they have discovered. Speaking of facts, democracy would not be possible were it not for science. Science has broken down the walls of authority. So by this communication with other men, the student enlarges his world, sharpens his mind upon the whetstone of previously uttered thoughts and facts, and learns to think.

A new thinker in a new world, from whom nothing is hidden, is the hope of the future. Free access to books and the disposition to make use of them will lead to a new enlightenment. The development of great libraries will organize the resources of the world, which have been immensely extended along subject-matter lines in the last fifty years. A good library is no longer a collection of fiction and belles-lettres. It is a well-balanced collection covering the whole field of knowledge. Knowledge has increased by leaps and bounds, to keep pace with science and invention, with democracy. The modern library reflects this increase.

Recreation, inspiration, information!—and the greatest of these is information, because it leads the individual to a continual unfolding of his capacities, continuous thruout life, and thru him enriches the state, and makes it a better place in which to live. No citizen of an enlightened democracy can afford to lack information or free access to the sources of information. Such a lack would not only be deplorable in itself, but could be used as a weapon against him by those forces strong and alert enough not to neglect their opportunities. "Knowledge is power" and the power-house is the modern public library. Such a library is organized to be a great information service for the community, the centralized core of which is the reference department. But the whole library makes a contribution to information in the larger sense, that informed sense of the world we live in, and of the thoughts, feelings and adventures, in fact and fiction, of our fellow human beings.

EDITH C. LAWRENCE
Cleveland, Ohio

A Program for Fiction Buying

By Charlotte K. Krall and Muriel W. Dembinski*

WHAT public library assistant has not had the experience of fumbling vainly for appropriate words to justify the presence in the library of some novel that an irate patron claims will corrupt the morals of youth? Or, on the other hand, what assistant, faced by members of her more sophisticated public, has not been forced to offer a lame excuse for the non-purchase of some popular title that has been turned down?

Naturally, every library has standards for its fiction selection, but are they such as are consistently applied and are known to all? And are they in such form as to make it possible for an assistant to say confidently: "The library believes that this book is of such a type, will appeal to such readers, and was purchased for the following reasons. . .?"

To work out such a measuring rod in the field of the contemporary novel is no simple task, but is it any more difficult than to be obliged to select books for purchase and justify these to patrons without a thoroly worked-out and acknowledged standard? We have been doing the latter; why not try the former?

Recently two of us accepted this challenge. To us it seemed to involve three questions: First, what constitutes an adequate fiction policy for a public library? Second, how clearly can fiction types be analyzed and criteria for each be described? And, third, how precisely can these ideas be fixed in words, so that the standard can really be applied, and fiction, in all its diversity, be evaluated in its terms? The following is our proposal, written as if addressed to the reading public. We should greatly appreciate discussion and criticism with the above points in mind.

A Proposed Fiction Policy

The Public Library, in its purchase of new fiction, is guided, and sometimes seriously curtailed, by the amount of its book budget, only a small portion of which can be spent for current novels. From this allotment, many types of fiction must be included, since reading tastes vary greatly. The subsequent limitation of both titles and copies means that only the very best and most representative novels of the various types can be bought, and naturally, no one whose reading interests are also limited can be wholly satisfied.

However, the Library is glad to supplement this relatively small selection of free books by maintaining, for those who can pay a little for new books, a rent collection. The rate per day

per book will be the lowest possible to defray book purchasing costs, or such part of these as is deemed necessary. The number of titles and copies included in this collection will depend upon the demand evidenced by the reading public, insofar as this is not incompatible with the above necessity. Every effort will be made thru these two collections to meet, as fully as possible, the ever present demand for current reading, and to give the utmost satisfaction in our choice of books.

The following is an attempt to formulate the principles which will guide our selection of current fiction to be purchased from among the hundreds of books coming from the presses each year:

1. We shall buy a considerable number of light, entertaining fiction desired for relaxation purposes by a large proportion of our public. This "escape literature" includes western and mystery stories and light romances, which will be chosen either because they are written by authors known to write competently and interestingly (Grey, Norris, Van Dine, Mulford, Bailey, etc.) or because they are especially good in style (Sayer's first book) or original in plot (Snow's *One Crazy Cowboy*). We definitely exclude from selection in this class any book which is oversensational, morbid, morally objectionable, or poorly written (much of the drug store circulating-library trash).

2. For those of our patrons who want more worthwhile fiction, every effort will be made to discover and buy those books which present, on the whole, an optimistic outlook upon life and are written with considerable style and understanding (Home's *Return*, Douglas' *Green Light*, Turnbull's *Rolling Years*). Too often such a book is marred in the sight of many who would otherwise enjoy it by a few incidents which offend their taste. However one may object to or deplore this modern tendency, we urge our readers' tolerance of what is at present an almost unavoidable characteristic of all that pretends to serious writing.

3. The modern trend in most serious writing, however, is not only to portray character realistically, but to delve deeply into the roots of human motives, of personal behavior, and of social relations, regardless of the results obtained, whether good or evil. Such books often make far from pleasant reading, and not infrequently offend by their frankness of style or content. But in a day of rapidly changing ideas and standards, not a few people prefer this type of book. To them it brings new insight and understanding of personal and social problems thru the power of imaginative

* Branch Librarians, Public Library, Trenton, N.J.

writing such as no treatise can give. A book, therefore, which offers sound evidence of its author's sincerity of purpose, is distinguished by originality of content (E. Caldwell) or literary excellence (Binn's *Lightship*), and is generally recognized as a typical example of contemporary writing (Steinbeck's *In Dubious Battle*, Benefield's *Valiant is the Word for Carrie*, etc.), will also have a place on our shelves.

4. Today, as in every period, there are a number of writers who have achieved for themselves a firm, tho possibly only a temporary, position in the field of letters, and whose every new book is more or less of a literary event (S. Lewis, T. Wolfe, R. West, T. Wilder, E. Glasgow, etc.). Sometimes these books are questionable experiments in technique or subject matter; occasionally they are definitely disappointing; often they arouse controversy; but always they are read, discussed,

and asked for. Such a book will be purchased according to anticipated demand, and judgment upon it is left to the public.

Such is the Library's policy. In no field is the saying more appropriate "What is one man's meat is another's poison." Altho we may never be able to satisfy everyone, we shall continually strive to build up a well-balanced, diversified book stack which will contain the best available in current fiction, and constitute a cross-section of the thoughts and literary endeavors of contemporary life. As an educational institution, the Public Library thus seeks to provide interesting reading for all, and to cultivate, thru reading, the capacity for critical discrimination and intelligent appreciation of the excellent in creative writing.

Types of Readers

(Continued from page 587)

had let it pass at the time almost without notice.

Now there is an affinity between books as there is between people. Fortune favored me once more. I could trace the titles of the books my friend had taken out of the library for three years past. I could also see the time he had kept them—an indication the more. Every book that he had kept for any length of time belonged to the family of the work he had shown me, and which he had found so attractive.

And a strong suspicion has arisen in me that—my friend finds books most attractive, that, in thought and feeling, in hidden meaning, are in keenest opposition to the opinions which he propagates according to his honest belief. His deepest instincts, his inmost being fights against his social and political opinions, without his being conscious of it. In his real thoughts he is an enemy of the ideas which he propagates, and in striving against his opponents he is striving against himself.

That little woman, friendly, and who waddled a little—the maternal type (she had four children)—aroused my interest exactly fifteen years ago. I have not seen her for so many years. Is she dead? Has she removed to some other town? Whilst I leaned over the counter,

(we, too, have counters, and these, indeed, bear the name with honor, for we exhibit the really good books there), I once asked her off-hand whether she found the fantastic romantic books on her list very interesting; and confidently she spread out before me the colored film of her inner life. In that life there was no place for daily cares; as if in deep sea water the most glittering and fantastic fishes swam there. Fine literary style!—not for her. Ethics and instruction!—not for her. But the high-born earl, who loves the poor, despised maiden; and the smooth dancing-floor with the shining lights; the glittering uniforms; the whiteness of bare backs! and amongst them, the dull, simply dressed woman in the arms . . . yes, yes . . . in the arms of the young lord with coal-black eyes—yes, yes . . . real gold tresses on his blue uniform! And then the music! Oh! never is such music to be heard in all the world—no orchestra plays it; you cannot hear it anywhere. What dreams you can have whilst you are paring potatoes. People would laugh at you, if they knew; but nobody knows how splendid it is sometimes to be yourself.

Yes, oh yes. Plump! The potato in the water and the jet-black moustache of the earl hovering over it!



The Roving Eye



The Spectre at Richmond

TO the librarians assembled, or preparing to assemble, at Richmond.

I bring you greetings and my best wishes for the success of your conference. The program that has been arranged for you is a varied one, from addresses on such broad and compelling themes as "Objectives of the Library Profession" to more particularized dissertations on "Microphotography" and "Methodology Used in Compiling a Bibliography in the Field of Agricultural Economics." There is even to be a paper with the teasing title, "So What?" One subject, however, I have failed to find in the program. It is not slated for official discussion. Yet I dare say that none of you will be able to shake your mind free from it for long. It will be a spectre haunting the halls.

I refer to your shockingly cruel and feudal policy with respect—or should I say, "with disrespect"—to Negro librarians at the conference. Let me quote from the "semi-official" letter sent to some of your professional colleagues—those whose skins are more highly pigmented than others':

Because of the traditional position of the South in respect to mixed meetings it seems necessary to have the position of the American Library Association and its committees made known. It is also advisable to suggest to Negro librarians the conditions they should expect to find in Richmond during the conference.

These are the "conditions" at Richmond, corresponding, it would seem from the language of the letter, with the "position" of the A.L.A. (italics are my own):

The American Library Association has obtained the promise from the John Marshall and Jefferson Hotels that Negro delegates to the conference may use the same entrance as the white delegates and will be received and housed in the same manner during the conference meetings. *This does not mean that Negro delegates may obtain rooms and meals at these hotels as this is forbidden by Virginia laws.* All delegates will also use the main entrances to the Mosque auditorium where the general sessions will be held. *Those meetings which are a part of breakfasts, luncheons or dinners are not open to Negroes, who may, however, attend sessions which are followed by meals provided they do not participate in the meals.*

Provisions will be made to seat Negroes in the front right hand section of the main floor of the auditorium during the general sessions. This same section is reserved for them at the large group meetings and round tables at the hotels

In brief, Negro librarians will be segregated thruout the conference; they will not be permitted to attend meetings where food is served

Unless you believe that Negroes are, incapable of being insulted, you must agree with me that a minority group of the A.L.A. has been greatly offended. If you permit this organized insult to pass unchallenged, there is but one conclusion to be made: that American librarians do not, in their hearts, care for democracy or for the foundation principles of decent and enlightened institutions. No elegant platform phrases of devotion to the idea of a free and equal society or to the theory of liberty can be sufficient to obviate that conclusion.

You may say, as assuredly will be said, in defence of the Negro policy at the conference, that it is merely conforming with the laws of Virginia. To this I reply that there is a higher law . . . and that we have forty-eight States in the Union. Other organizations make a practice of convening only in communities where their own standards of eligibility and respectability are honored. An association of American professional men and women cannot go into convention part white and part black without doing violence to the best thought and the highest hope of our national life.

For the culture of Virginia, mother of much that is noblest in our American heritage, I have a profound respect. Will a Virginian rise to tell me that his culture is not broad enough or deep enough to tolerate the Christian spectacle of black and white librarians meeting together in free fellowship and dining at a common table? Interracial student meetings, I am informed, have been held before in the South, where all delegates have eaten together. Unless the clock turns backward, the South will welcome more of these meetings, will multiply them, where the bread of tolerance is broken and shared.

Along with my greetings, then, I bring you the burden of responsibility for action. "The trusteeship of truth is a serious responsibility," wrote the Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University a few months ago in rejecting

Heidelberg's invitation to participate in the celebration of its five hundred and fiftieth anniversary. . . . "Cooperation can be purchased at too dear a price if one of the parties surrenders the first principles of a free life. . . Treachery to truth and betrayal of the conditions in which alone truth can be saved and promoted are a breach of trusteeship, the consequences of which may be irreparable."

You have your trusteeship. What do you propose to do with it?

Exchange Your Job!

Dear Roving Eye:

What chance do you suppose there is of turning the groans of dissatisfaction and howls of agony that have been rising in your column to some practical account? They seem to indicate life and energy on the part of the young librarians, but I wonder whether or not they would continue with equal vehemence in pursuit of some practical purpose. One frequently recurring complaint, not only in your columns but elsewhere, has been the deaf ear turned by the older members of the profession in general and the American Library Association in particular to the needs and ideas of the younger group in the profession.

In seeking admission to this column I am not so much concerned with the activities of the L. L. L. as I am with a subject on which, I am sure, the followers of Roving Eye could make themselves heard to considerable advantage. Last fall a sub-committee of the Board of Education for Librarianship was appointed by the American Library Association to investigate the subject of exchanges of personnel between libraries, and to present a report at the Richmond Conference. It seems to me that this project offers a great deal in the way of broadening experience and increased opportunities to the younger members of the library staff, and therefore should create considerable interest among the younger group of librarians.

Naturally there are decided difficulties in the way of carrying out exchanges—difficulties to which the executive librarians will be more sensitive than those who do not have this side of the problem to face. Only thru the creation of strong sentiment in favor of such a plan backed by the approval of the national Association and directed by an organization on a nation-wide scale can such a plan have any hope of real success.

Up to the present time the committee has been depressed by the lack of response either for or against this project. Some enthusiasm has been shown on the part of a few chief librarians, but strangely enough the groups of young librarians who have been approached on the subject have failed to show any in-

terest. If those who seem to be so vociferous about their woes fail to respond when offered the opportunity to get behind a constructive project designed primarily for their professional advancement, what is the answer? I am sure I don't know! But perhaps some of the contributors to this column can supply that answer.

If there is no desire on the part of the young librarians to take advantage of the opportunity of making themselves heard to and thru the committee, we might as well abandon the project entirely. On the other hand, I am loathe to believe that such is the case. Therefore, I am requesting for myself and my fellow committee member, Mr. Grinton I. Will, Librarian of the Yonkers, N.Y., Public Library, the publication of any and all suggestions of librarians interested in this subject.

Discussion in this column will be watched very closely by the committee and given notice at the conference. Also, since time is limited, we will be glad to receive personal communications from those interested, and I can assure you that such communications, whether for or against the plan, will be carefully considered.

A. S. GAYLORD, JR., *Librarian*
Carnegie Public Library
Boise, Idaho

[I cannot imagine young librarians being diffident about the exciting, as well as educational, prospect of working temporarily in new libraries. Are they perhaps fearful of being thought dissatisfied with their present jobs if they should ask for the privilege of exploring fresh pastures? Or do they believe that their absence from their permanent posts would constitute an economic handicap? Information desired.—S J K.]

The New Applicant

One of the best library anecdotes I have heard in a long time comes from Alma F. Wright, Librarian of the Rowland Branch Library, Rockford, Illinois. This is her story:

"He wants to start!" is a familiar greeting to librarians. So Aksel pushed his small pal to the front and confided, "The first time I didn't know how to write my name very good, but I tried my hardest and I got a card."

The young applicant wrote only "Kenneth," and was told he must also write his last name. He looked very much puzzled, suddenly smiled and said, "It just came to me how to do it," and carefully wrote "Kenneth Cat."

If we insisted on a surname, very well—he wrote what he could spell, since he was resourceful and willing to please.

New Members of the L. L. L.!

There are several. Sorry we haven't space for them this month.

S. J. K.

Junior Librarians Section*

The Junior Members of the Missouri Library Association

[EDITOR'S NOTE—The material for this month's Section has been prepared by The Junior Members of the Missouri Library Association, under the direction of Ruth T. Manlove, Chairman. We are happy to publish this report of the activities of one of the most alert and progressive of the Junior organizations. Other Junior groups have promised to conduct this department in future months. We should like to hear from the Secretaries or Chairmen of groups with whom we have not yet established contact. The value of this department to all young librarians and groups of librarians is dependent entirely on the extent of their active collaboration.—S.J.K.]

Organization and History

THE younger librarians who have been active in state library affairs in Missouri for the past year or so have probably derived their greatest enjoyment of state library matters not primarily from their few projects but from the friendships made among the young librarians over the state. Interest in the younger group has grown steadily since the first meeting and organization in October 1934, during the Missouri Library Association annual conference at Excelsior Springs, the famous old watering-place.

At that time there was an informal breakfast at which officers were elected: Paul Howard, chairman; Ruth Manlove, vice-chairman; Anna Grace Collins of Excelsior Springs, secretary, who later resigned, to be replaced by Annadele Riley of Kansas City. Then there was a luncheon at a gay little restaurant outside of town to which all members of the association were asked. At the most, about sixty were expected; at the last minute over a hundred came. "Elbow room" was scarce but food was plentiful and the friendliness among their elders as shown then has been apparent in the good feeling which has accompanied the younger group.

To cooperate with the three officers in planning all work are three additional persons, elected for a three-year term, one member being elected each year. This executive committee increases interest in the group and divides the work so that it is more evenly shared by different sections of the state. The first major project was a booklet on the need of an increased appropriation for the Missouri Library Commission, the work on this being done by the chairman and vice-chairman with the cooperation of all librarians over the state who aided in the presentation of the booklets to the legislators. The second project was a

mulated by a committee headed by Aurevia P. Graham, chairman. The survey itself was made by a Kansas City Public Library committee headed by Annadele Riley, chairman. Both projects are described more fully further in this article.

In November 1936 M. L. A. held its annual meeting in St. Louis. At their meeting the juniors sponsored discussions of federal aid and various phases of certification. The quarterly publication was decided on, for which twenty-five cents was collected from each Junior Member for the year's subscription. General expenses, such as postage, letterheads and so forth used in carrying on the business of the group are paid out of a fund generously set aside for them by the state association. The officers elected at this meeting are: Ruth T. Manlove, chairman; Annadele Riley, vice-chairman; Clement S. Skrabak, secretary; and F. Eugene Snider, committee member. The other members of the committee still serving are Katherine Day of Clinton and John Skelton of Columbia. The retiring committee member was Mildred Welman of Cape Girardeau. There was also a luncheon attended by about seventy younger librarians.

The program for this year has thus far included the quarterly and a survey of rental libraries in St. Louis. (See below) A study of salaries paid Missouri librarians is being made by a St. Louis group. The state group also plans to give all the help possible to the pensions and retirement plan for those in educational service in Missouri and to aid in the passage of the certification bill. At a recent committee meeting in Jefferson City it was decided to compile a list of all indexes made by libraries over the state. When possible copies of these will be mimeographed.

Missouri Library Commission Booklet

Along with the Christmas-New Year rush which ushered in the year of 1935, the Junior Members of Missouri ushered into being their first project—a booklet addressed to the state legislators of Missouri, entitled "A Matter of Primary Importance to Missouri," and at the foot of the title-page, "Reading time—3 minutes": our busiest legislators could not

* A monthly department. Junior groups, staff associations, discussion clubs, etc., are invited to send regular reports as to activities, projects, debates, and recommendations. These columns are open also to individual librarians for correspondence and articles pertaining to the work and welfare of library assistants.

begrudge us that! The booklet was devoted to the Missouri Library Commission, its work and, particularly, its need for an increased appropriation. As a state commission its funds come from the state treasury and so it was to those who hold the purse strings that we addressed ourselves.

Not alone to our "youthful enthusiasm" can credit be given for this project. The Banner Bindery in St. Louis has for some years taken a great interest in library matters thruout Missouri and it is this house which made possible the printing and binding of our booklet. The copies for the legislators were bound in maroon twill and in the lower right hand corner of each copy was the gold-leafed name of the legislator to whom that copy was sent. Where possible, copies were personally delivered by the librarian living in the vicinity of the legislator's home. Unbound copies were sent to all newspapers thruout the state and from these we obtained some publicity as to the work of the Commission and its needs for an increased appropriation. The libraries over the state had their copies, too.

Our frontispiece was a map of the state showing, by means of black and white counties, the library needs of Missouri. There are great black patches to the south of the state, to the west and in the northeast. The Missouri Library Commission gives state-wide service, particularly to these areas, and its appropriation for the 1933-1934 biennium, after several slashes in the past, was very inadequate and necessitated abridged service in many ways. The legislature voted an appropriation for this present biennium half again as much as the amount for the previous two year period. That the increase of the Commission's appropriation was due to our booklet, attractive and worthwhile tho its fond parents may have thought it, we cannot, of course, say, but we do know that the Commission office in the Capitol Building was visited during the early days of the session by many legislators whose interest in the Commission and its work had been aroused by the booklet—or perhaps by the name in the lower right-hand corner.

Unemployed Librarians in Missouri

A survey was made last year to determine the number and qualifications of unemployed librarians in Missouri. Questionnaires were sent to each of the 146 persons whose names were found to be listed with library and government agencies. Fifty-nine answers were received but it was found that only thirty-six of these were from qualified librarians. The rest were from teachers, CWA workers, and others with experience in rental libraries, or as student assistants in school libraries.

The majority of the thirty-six unemployed librarians were library school graduates. Those who were not, had from two to thirteen years experience in professional work. All but nine had college degrees and three had M.A. degrees. Only two had no schooling beyond high school. Two had completed graduate work at library schools, and twenty-eight had finished a one-year course. Others had attended library classes at summer school.

While no one reported having been unemployed more than five years, eighteen persons had not been regularly employed in libraries since finishing their library school courses. Six had graduated in 1931, eight in 1932, one in 1933, and three were members of the 1935 classes. There were eight librarians who had lost their positions, six mentioning depleted budgets as the reason and two, politics.

Altogether twenty-four librarians reported part-time positions in libraries. While only three mentioned FERA, probably many of these positions were part of this government project. Over half of the librarians questioned mentioned temporary employment at other work. Clerical work in stores and offices, teaching, book-binding, and nursing were some of the occupations mentioned.

The salary groups to which these librarians indicated they belonged were surprisingly low. Only four expected more than \$1500, while fifteen persons, eleven of whom were library school graduates, were satisfied to accept from \$500 to \$1000.

It seems probable that, with a number of trained people willing to work for salaries below standard, all salaries of the lower professional grades will be affected, at least to the point of remaining stationary for some time to come. It would seem desirable to standardize professional grades and salaries in all libraries to prevent the lowering of standards which would necessarily follow.

The survey also emphasizes the necessity for compulsory certification. It should be made impossible for persons with no qualifications to list themselves as librarians and perhaps obtain positions in libraries.

Rental Library Survey

To those who feel that their capabilities are not properly appreciated in the usual fields of library service and that the field of commercial rental libraries would be more receptive to their ideas and their plans, let us give a few warnings: Don't start your rental library in a town that doesn't have a public library—the reading habit (expression dear to the heart of all librarians and now discovered to have real commercial value) has not been established and the chances are that your rentals will

never pay for your books. Start in a town where there is a small public library which is unable to carry the reading habit into newer, lighter fiction and your chances of success will be much greater. And if your shop is to be in a transient, boarding house neighborhood, your books will disappear faster even than they do from the public library. And if your nature is that of the crusader for finer, better literature, you had best not stock your shelves too heavily with the "better books"—very light titles, as a rule, rent much better.

These and other illuminating facts about the commercial rental library business were brought to light by a survey made, during the past December, by some of the St. Louis Junior Members at the request of Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman of an American Library Institute committee for considering a survey of commercial rental libraries thruout the country. St. Louis was one of several cities chosen as the field for a preliminary survey to test the advisability of such a study. The American Library Institute has decided against making the complete survey, but the results obtained in the preliminary work are none the less interesting.

Eighteen rental libraries were visited and questioned about their types of collections, their personnel in charge of selecting and issuing the books, their methods of operating, their charges, their losses and how they meet them, their reaction, if any, to rental collections in public libraries. Three of the eighteen libraries visited were the offices of large chains, one the branch of a large national chain having one thousand deposits in and around St. Louis; the other two are local, St. Louis chains, each of which has about two hundred deposits, mostly in St. Louis. The fifteen independently owned rental libraries ranged from those handling largely sensational and lurid titles to those in fashionable residential neighborhoods where only heavy, better type fiction and non-fiction are read. All the owners were quite willing to furnish information about their shops and to cooperate with the libraries making this survey.

Reports were that public library rental collections offer no competition to the owner or operator of the commercial rental library. The inability of the public library always to supply the demand for popular new titles is made a selling point by the rental libraries. Some of the owners have never been in the public library but they were all interested in it, how it operates and where its income comes from and where it goes. And they showed interest in the more serious books which the public library offers and which they can never afford to have on their shelves.

"The M.L.A. Junior Member"

Vol. 1. No. 1.

"When a child is born, no one can predict with certainty whether he will die in infancy, or become president of the United States. When a periodical is born, no one can tell whether it will die after a fateful existence or become another *Atlantic Monthly*. Of course, something can be predicted as to a child's future from its parents and something can be predicted as to a periodical's future from its progenitors. Knowing the junior members of the M. L. A. I am going to predict a long, successful and useful life for their child, the *M. L. A. Junior Member*. As its godfather, I shall watch its growth with the greatest interest."

(Signed) CHARLES H. COMPTON

Thus fortified with the blessing of its godfather the Junior Members quarterly, the *M. L. A. Junior Member*, made its first appearance in February 1936. The editor is F. Eugene Snider of the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College Library, Cape Girardeau; assisting him are four associate editors, an A. L. A. reporter, and six regional reporters from various sections of the state. This first number boasted a gay yellow cover and nine mimeographed, double-columned pages.

As stated in its editorial columns, the policy of this young periodical is: to bring into closer touch with one another the younger librarians of Missouri; to forward the cause of libraries and the library profession in this state; to encourage the voicing of opinions by Junior Members on library matters; and to report library activities and to present questions of interest to Junior Members. It is hoped that this periodical will keep alive the interest in junior group activities which is aroused at the annual state association meetings, and that thru the quarterly those who are unable to attend conferences will feel themselves always to be a very definite part of the group.

Pensions for Librarians

A committee consisting of junior members, with the exception of Mr. Charles H. Compton as Chairman, has been appointed by the President of the Missouri Library Association to aid the Missouri State Teachers Association in getting petitions signed to place an amendment to the State Constitution on the ballot for a vote of the people next November. The wording of the amendment is such that librarians as well as teachers are legally included, and it is the intention of librarians to band with teachers in making it go thru.

The petition to which our junior members hope to obtain signers seeks to amend Article IV of the State Constitution by adding a new section to read as follows: "Nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting payments, from any public funds, into a fund or funds, for paying benefits upon retirement, disability or death, to persons em-

ployed and paid out of any public fund, for educational services, their beneficiaries, or their estates." The legally required minimum of qualified voters from the state of Missouri amounts to 65,844 signatures and safety demands at least an additional 1,000 names in case of duplication. The junior members of Kansas City have already collected \$50 from library staff members which they have turned over to the teachers to use in the campaign.

The Chairman of the A.L.A. Junior Group

Among the busy people at the Richmond meeting will undoubtedly be one Paul Howard. He hails from this state and this is what he has to say for himself:

I was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on the cold sleety morning of February 4, 1905. In 1917 we moved to the small town of Headrick, in southwestern Oklahoma. While there I learned what it is to do without a public library.

The fall after finishing high school I found that I had ninety dollars, so I entered the University of Oklahoma. Undergraduate students were not allowed to browse in the library stacks but having been deprived of all access to libraries for six years I felt it imperative to have this privilege. In the summer following my sophomore year I enrolled in the six-weeks course in Library Science and later got a job as stack boy in the library. This job enabled me to stay in school and in the library stack rooms. After two weeks I knew what I was going to do all my life.

On graduating from the University of Oklahoma in 1927, I was fortunate in securing a job as Librarian of the Panhandle A. & M. College at Goodwell, Oklahoma. While there I met Lois Watson who had attended the University the same four years as myself altho we had never met. The following July we were married. After another year in the college library we moved to Urbana where I entered the University of Illinois Library School. One of the most interesting phases of my work was as student assistant in the Ricker Library of Architecture. In 1930 I secured a job as Assistant Librarian at the Missouri School of Mines. In 1932 I was appointed Acting Librarian and, in 1933, Librarian. Life at Rolla has been varied and interesting. With little knowledge of technology I have had to be constantly alert and to study a great deal.

In 1933 I was able to take more interest in professional activities and began to attend library meetings and to read more extensively in the field of library literature. Since then I have not missed any meetings of the Missouri Library Association and have attended A. L. A. conferences in Montreal, Denver, and Chicago. The profession seems to recognize willingness to work and has given me some very interesting work to do. The Missouri Junior Members elected me as their first chairman and loyally supported me thru the first year of their organization. At the Denver conference the JMRT of the A. L. A. made me chairman. In addition to those honors I am serving as vice-president of the M. L. A. and on two committees of the A. L. A.

[EDITOR'S NOTE--Here concludes the material prepared for The Junior Librarians Section of the *Wilson Bulletin* by The Junior Members of The Missouri Library Association--S J.K.]

Library Information Leaflets Awards Announced

April first brought the closing date of the Library Information Leaflets Contest; the large number of entries submitted kept the judges busy (and surprised) at The H. W. Wilson Company. It was hard to decide on the three best manuscripts but the judges finally came to a unanimous decision on the following awards:

1st prize of \$25 to Norma Olin Ireland, Reference librarian, University of Akron, for the leaflet on finding material in the library: "SOS in the Library." Illustrations by Le Roy A. Speck, University of Akron.

Two additional prizes of \$10 each to

Marie D. Loizeaux, Assistant cataloger, New Rochelle Public Library, for the leaflet on the use of the Card catalog and the arrangement of books in a library: "So This is the Catalog!"

Kenneth S. Tisdell, Assistant, Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis, for the leaflet on periodical indexes: "A Time-saving Tool."

The Junior Members Committee is grateful for all the entries, prize-winning or not. The three leaflets chosen more nearly fulfilled the spirit of the contest as well as the rules. However, the Committee members do not guarantee to use even these pearls in an unadulterated fashion. Your own idea may turn up on your library desk one of these days!

The Committee owes its thanks to The H. W. Wilson Company which has not only provided the prizes but also is willing to take us to press. More of that in the Junior Librarians Section in future issues of *Wilson Bulletin*.

WINIFRED A. SUTHERLAND, *Chairman,*
Committee on Library Information
Leaflets A.L.A. Round Table

(Continued on page 605)

A. L. A. NOTES

By Esther W. Warren

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks to Librarians

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was the guest of honor at the dinner of the District of Columbia Library Association in early April. Her friendly and sympathetic message to that group is of such wide general interest that, with her permission, the A. L. A. hopes to print it later.

Miss Barker Makes Her Report

"The South cannot afford a haphazard, trial and error method of developing its services; we have too much to make up, we have too great a distance to travel; our means are too slender for any part of them to be squandered on futile efforts."

With this introduction, Charlotte Templeton—then president of the Southeastern Library Association—presented the tentative program for southern library development adopted by the Policy Committee of that Association at its 1929 meeting. The planks of that platform, briefly, were:

A library field worker attached to the staff of the A. L. A.;

Strengthening of state agencies by the provision of state field workers;

State school library supervisors in each state;

A study of the training needs of the south by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship;

Outside aid for the development of library service to Negroes;

More adequate book collections in southern colleges, particularly those offering graduate work;

Library scholarships and fellowships to prepare promising persons for the library profession.

February 1930 marked a high point in the events which were to transform the program from a paper document into action. For at that time the Carnegie Corporation of New York provided the A. L. A. with funds for regional field work in the south and Miss Tommie Dora Barker began her work as regional field agent in September. Miss Barker's report on the past five years' activity is about to be published by the A. L. A. and copies will be available at the Richmond conference.¹

Placed side by side, there are a goodly number of the 1929 objectives which have been achieved.

Six of the thirteen southern states included now have school library supervisors. The em-

ployment of trained personnel and the organization and improvement of book collections, physical equipment, and quarters for the library in those states testify to the advance in school library development.

The training needs of the South have been studied by the Board of Education for Librarianship, and a luxuriant growth of training agencies wisely curbed to fit the actual demand and to meet a high standard of performance.

Service was extended in the eleven Rosenwald demonstration counties to more than 140,000 Negroes who never before have had a public library to use and some 111,000 others now have access to better facilities. Eighteen hundred collections of books nearly 200,000 volumes in all—have gone into Negro elementary and secondary schools, thanks to the Rosenwald Fund which contributed a third of their cost. Libraries in colleges and universities for Negroes have been greatly improved. The really outstanding advance, however, was the incorporation of library service to Negroes as an integral part of the unified county systems in the Rosenwald demonstration libraries.

There have been fellowships for library school students and grants likewise from foundations—to college and university libraries for books, buildings, and staff.

The movement for the coordination of research materials has grown. The report of the Committee on the Resources of Southern Libraries, by its chairman, Robert Bingham Downs, is printed as a part of Miss Barker's report.

It would not be fair to gloss over the great distance yet to go before there is complete coverage of library service in the South, no does Miss Barker do so. In spite of the most sustained effort on the part of the regional field office, and of library and other groups in the several states, five of the thirteen southern states are entirely without state library extension agencies; of the eight with agencies, on two have annual appropriations of over \$10,000; and only three are doing field work in an amount that is showing state-wide results.

Unified state systems of library service, larger units of service, the further coordination of book resources, and the extension of library services based on need rather than

¹ Barker, T. D. *Libraries of the South; A Report on Developments, 1930-1935*. A. L. A. 1936.

ability to pay are among the new library concepts which Miss Barker believes especially significant for the South in view of the social and economic environment which prevail there.

The specific recommendations for the southern program, with which Miss Barker closes her report, emphasize the immediate need for:

- State library extension agencies;
- State demonstrations and experiments;
- State aid for both public and school library services.
- Citizen interest which is informed and articulate;
- State school library supervisors;
- Legislation—looking toward a complete library code for each state, providing for adequate financial support, for the logical development of larger units of service, etc.
- Library school graduates "with a more practical point of view and more specialized training";
- More fellowships for graduates of one-year library schools;
- Cooperative agreements for the acquisition and use of library materials;
- Regional libraries: consolidation and federation into larger units of service;
- Regional demonstrations;
- Development of more comprehensive service by individual public libraries;
- Awareness by public libraries of their opportunities and responsibilities as an agency of adult education;
- A recognition of the problems of rural life and the contribution libraries can make to the new adjustments necessary and in process in the rural economy; and
- Studies of costs and measurement of library services.

Next Steps in Adult Education

Less of the "ivory tower" detachment and a more realistic cultivation of the here and now will keep the library in the center of adult needs and away from a subordinate niche somewhere on the periphery of things. Members of the Board on the Library and Adult Education and a few others who recently met at Princeton to review—in an attitude of self-analysis and criticism—ten years of emphasis in adult education, and to consider next steps, agreed upon proposals for action along the specific lines enumerated below:

- Articles, notes and news items, to arouse and maintain interest in the library's adult education opportunities;
- Orientation of library school courses toward the adult education point of view;
- Promotion of adult education institutes for librarians;
- A readable books interpreter for librarians in the Readability Laboratory at Teachers College;
- Proposal to agricultural extension officials that their organizations include specialists to see that reading is actively coordinated with all adult education activities;
- Encouragement of state library associations to invite active adult education committees to follow as example of the New York Library Association in surveying adult education accomplishments and needs and in promoting better understanding and activity in libraries of their state in adult education;
- Printing and distribution of the facts on what constitutes good adult education service;
- A specific and detailed description of a model library adult education service, to make the goal more intelligible than it can be made by generalized statements;
- A manual giving briefly for librarians the essential facts for an intelligent understanding of various adult education enterprises in other fields;
- Promotion by the board of a wide distribution and reading among librarians of the forthcoming digest of

significant articles from the *Journal of Adult Education* by its editor, Mary Ely;

Investigation of the possibility of routing the exhibit of adult education materials gathered for the AAAE congress to library association meetings; and

Introduction of follow-up reading and library cooperation into the regular institutes of agricultural extension and other rural adult education workers whenever possible.

"The Equal Chance"

The Equal Chance: Books Help to Make It is the new way of telling the library story which will make its first appearance at the Richmond meeting, May 11 to 16. The text of this small pamphlet has to do with the great inequalities in library service, the wide and growing needs for books, and what librarians propose to do about it. Designed for use with laymen, its style is informal and readable, and typography, maps, and sociographs have been designed to make its appeal concrete. Copies will be available for sale, after the conference, at A. L. A. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Inaugurate Consultation Service

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Conferences, a consultation service will be inaugurated at Richmond. Advisory service in special fields will be offered by approximately fifteen groups, representing the various committees, sections, and round tables of the A. L. A.

This service was recommended especially for the benefit of those who are more or less new to the profession and who will have problems which are not likely to be discussed at the regular meetings. The official conference program will carry an announcement of the groups which are participating and of the location of the service.

If You are Not Going to Richmond

Advance reports indicate a large attendance at the Richmond conference but it may be of interest to any A. L. A. members who will be prevented from attending to know that there will be several coast-to-coast broadcasts during conference week over the NBC network which will bring messages from some of the conference speakers to them at home.

The "Friends of the Library" luncheon on Wednesday will feature a thirty-minute radio program, half of it from the Richmond meeting and half of it to the meeting from Washington. A message from President Roosevelt will be read as part of the broadcast from Richmond. There is even a remote possibility of an overseas message from British "Friends" in London if a channel can be cleared at the right time.

(Continued on page 603)

THE CROW'S NEST

Guy R. Lyle, Editor

[The purpose of this department of survey and comment, devoted to current library publicity, is to acquaint librarians with the efforts and experiments of their colleagues in popularizing library services, and by criticism and suggestion to help raise the level of effectiveness of this increasingly important phase of library activity. Librarians are invited to send articles, copies of publicity material, descriptions and photographs of exhibits, booklists, annual reports, etc. to the editor of "The Crow's Nest," Guy R. Lyle, Library School, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois]



IN his sensible and straightforward account of a complex subject (*How to Get Publicity*, McGraw-Hill, 1935), Milton Wright defines publicity as "the art of winning public support." That's simple, isn't it? Under this definition, every time the loan desk assistant supplies a reader's wants she is doing a useful job of publicity. Most librarians are willing to publicize their libraries thru service activities—we do not belittle their importance—but beyond that they are indifferent or frankly antagonistic. Unfortunately service activities are not the whole story in winning public support. As Mr. Wright points out by a clever analogy: "When Babe Ruth knocked a home run, he was making an important contribution to a piece of publicity, but a contribution that was different from the activity of seeing that the public become aware of the achievement." This, it seems to us, is where the proposed new A. L. A. Publicity Service (see p. 478, *March Wilson Bulletin*) can be a real help. Suppose for example that you were planning a campaign for budget support for your library. The A. L. A. Publicity Service would do more than help you with suggestions and posters. Thru its nation-wide publicity for more adequate library support, strategically timed to mesh with the local program and making use of mediums which the individual library could not hope to reach, it would put the public in a much more receptive frame of mind with regard to the individual library effort. For the most part the local library's efforts are ineffective anyway. It cannot afford the time or money to make itself heard above a hundred and one other enterprises competing for public attention and money. The A. L. A. Publicity Service would serve as a feeder and clearing house for building up the publicity program. It would supply ideas and materials

at a fraction of the cost of preparing this material independently. It would work over and polish the raw material sent to it by the cooperating libraries in such a way that it would appeal to the general public. In a word, it would substitute planned cooperative production for spasmodic, individual dawdling.

Remember! Cast your vote with Ida F. Wright, Chairman, A. L. A. Publicity Committee (520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

Building the Exhibit

I. Newark's Exhibit of Early American School Books

The newspaper and magazine editors have felt so kindly disposed toward this exhibit that there is nothing left to tell about the "quaint and rare" old books themselves. But here are a few sidelights on the organization of this brilliantly publicized exhibit for those who plan a similar exhibit.

A. Preliminary steps

1. The exhibit was scheduled for December and January. On account of the large number of visitors, it was held over during February.

2. Librarian Beatrice Winsor sent a letter early in October to Newark papers and to the book reviewing weeklies of New York asking for loans for the proposed exhibit. (*Sample: Books*, New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 13, p. 22). As a result, more than 800 volumes were received from collectors of text-books in sixteen different states. Special requests brought loans from Columbia, Harvard, Rutgers, and New York Universities, from the American Antiquarian Society, and from numerous museums and publishing houses.

3. Miss Catherine Van Dyne of the staff of the Newark Public Library headed up the organization work.

4. A brief illustrated history of the early American school books represented in the exhibit was prepared by Mr. Will S. Monroe, noted collector of textbooks. It was published in the *Library* (December)

5. Newspaper releases and photographs were sent to newspaper and magazine editors.

B. Content of the exhibit

School books, some rare (dating from the 18th century), some modern, all vastly interesting. Among the rarities were such famous titles as the *New England Primer*, Webster's *Blueback Speller*, and McGuffey's *Eclectic Readers*. There were many different types of books on display: singing books, letter writers, drawing books, texts in elocution, moral lessons for the young, et al. Objects helped to brighten up the display: diplomas, rewards of merit, old slates, and sundry school room appurtenances. Realistic effects were pictures and prints of wooden schoolhouses, old-time spelling bees, school masters, and scholars' wooden benches.

C. Mechanics

For each volume displayed the staff prepared a brief label telling of the history and use of the book. A special poster was designed by Rowland C. Ellis and printed on the Library press

D. Results

Wide publicity in the local and metropolitan newspapers. To mention a few *New York Sun* (Jan. 11), *Christian Science Monitor* (Jan. 18), *New York Times* (Dec. 29). Magazine stories followed in the library journals, *Publishers' Weekly* (Jan. 4), *Saturday Review of Literature* (Jan. 18), *School and Society* (Feb. 15), and many other school magazines. Over two hundred letters of inquiry were received and answered by the library. Seventy-five of the school books loaned were donated later as gifts. Interestingly enough the exhibit promoted the sale of some of the school books displayed

II. Cap and Gown at Rochester University Library

No need to worry about the Commencement Exhibit this year! Miss Tweddell and Miss Highbee of the staff of the Rochester University Library send you their recipe.

A. Preliminary steps

1. The list of University faculty was checked to ascertain the variety of degrees held by members of the faculty.

2. A selection was made of hoods and gowns desired to show:

Difference in shape between Bachelor's, Master's and Doctor's degrees.

Difference in faculties, indicated by colored velvet borders on hoods.

Variety of institutions, shown by colored linings of hoods.

Foreign usage (English, German, and French) in academic dress.

Academic dress at Harvard University—an exception to the American Inter-Collegiate Code of Academic Costume.

3. Wrote to the firm of Cottrell and Leonard, depository for the Inter-Collegiate Bureau of Academic Costume, (Albany, New York) asking for any descriptive material they might care to loan for such an exhibit. Thru their courtesy we received illustrated pamphlets, and colored plates similar to those in the *Encyclopedia Americana*, also four University of Rochester hoods.

4. Assembled as many hoods as possible for degrees given by the University of Rochester.

5. Descriptive notes, in uniform style, written for each hood, pointing out factors which reveal the degrees that the hood represents, e.g.

The Library

Volume V

Newark, N. J., December, 1935

Number 8



An Exhibit of American Textbooks

American school books from the Eighteenth Century to the present day, together with a group of prints of early school scenes, are shown in a loan exhibition which has been placed on view on the first three floors of the Public Library. Over seven hundred volumes have been lent for the exhibit by one hundred and fifty separate lenders in all parts of the country, including both numerous individuals and the outstanding collectors of American textbooks.

Among the items included are rare and early editions of *The New England Primer*, Lindley Murray's *Grammar and Reader*, Noah Webster's *Blue Back Speller*, the McGuffey Readers, Jedidah Baran's *Geographies*, a group of the *Peter Parley* books, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Geography*. Examples of modern textbooks now in use in the schools are also shown.

The print reproduced above is from an illustration entitled "The American Common School" appearing in *Harper's Weekly* for December 11, 1872. It has been lent to the exhibit by the Old Print Shop, New York City.

The Exhibit will be shown from December 16, 1935 to January 31, 1936

The Monroe Catalog of The Newark Exhibit appeared in this issue of "The Library"

MASTER OF MUSIC (M. MUS.)—UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

Pink border—Signifies Music

Handsewn yellow lining—Color of University of Rochester

"Simple" shape—indicates Master's degree

6. Special notes written for hoods and gowns from Harvard University with a general statement on academic costume at this institution.

7. Hoods, scarves, and gowns from European universities described individually and general notes added, outlining the customs in the countries represented.

8. Miscellaneous material. Illustrations showing costume for Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctor's degrees were displayed with explanatory notes. Two colored plates (See A.3) were accompanied by fairly extensive notes on the development of the American Inter-Collegiate Code of Academic Costume, and British Usage in Academic Costume. Two academic caps, a doctor's with gold tassel and the usual cap with black tassel, were exhibited with descriptive notes. An extensive note giving general information about hoods, such as size, shape, colors of faculties and of linings, also rules concerning the wearing of hoods.

9. University of Rochester Insignia, consisting of Charter, Mace, and Baton, were included, with individual descriptive notes, and a special note on the history of the mace and its use as a symbol of authority.

B. Arrangement of Exhibit

1. Regular exhibit cases, consisting of two sections, each 4'5" long and 2'7" wide, were used for this display. Each section of the case accommodated two hoods. Gowns were laid lengthwise across the whole case. Thruout the exhibit the upper part of the hood was folded in various ways, but always showing some portion of the border and lining, while the lower half was laid flat to show the shape as far as possible.

2. The Rochester hoods and insignia were segregated in four cases in the centre of the Reception Room. Eight more cases, at one side of the room, contained the remaining hoods and gowns. As far as space permitted, these were grouped to bring out the important points of similarity or difference. The illustrations and general explanatory notes occupied one section

The Booklist Forum

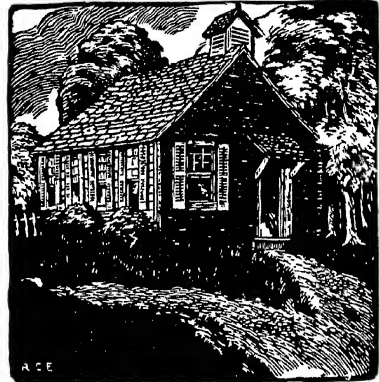
We were very much interested in reading in last month's issue of this journal about the *Better Booklist* project, sponsored by the Baltimore J. M. R. T. group and The H. W. Wilson Company. In a very real sense, reading guidance, whether personal or written, is one of the most important forms of library publicity.

We brooded over the idea for some time without producing any inspiring comment and then decided to turn the job over to a keener mind, our former colleague, Miss Margaret Windsor, Science Librarian of Antioch College. You have no doubt read her article on the selection of science books in the February *Bulletin*. We are happy to print her comments on the Booklist Forum!

To be able to procure a variety of inexpensive, well-prepared library booklists will make possible, particularly in the small institution, (1) ready construction of brief lists adapted to its own book collection; (2) presentation of books in new and interesting connections; (3) more effective assistance for the patron who has a special interest; and (4) more effective book selection. Should booklists, appearing in periodicals or elsewhere, be mentioned in the FORUM, particularly if reprints are available? Another problem, inherent in the proposed centralized printing of lists in large quantities for general distribution, is the possibility that the small library may hesitate to hand its patrons a list of titles if it can supply very few of the books mentioned. However the FORUM will provide opportunity for discussion of these and other questions that may arise; it also hopes to encourage production of needed lists, and to do much to inform libraries promptly of useful lists. May it succeed in carrying out its purposes.

Book Jacket Hunches

Miss Edith Jennings of the Watchung School Branch of the Montclair Public Library (Montclair, N.J.) suggests new uses for Book Jackets for which we are very grateful.



This striking linoleum block cut attracted many visitors to the Newark Textbook Exhibit

Shouting "take me," the book covers of today act as barkers for books. Aside from their value in attracting, they have several other uses. After the edges begin to curl a bit and they become slightly worn they may be cut up and their several parts utilized as publicity aids.

The picture part may be pasted on mounting paper to make a poster, or used in the picture collection, or in the costume files. Many covers of books on other countries are decorated with figures in foreign costume. There are times when colorful book jacket designs may be used other than during Book Week.

The blurbs are very useful for publicity and for answering the question "What's it about?" They may be pasted in the book, or, if the librarian is too fastidious to want to do this she may keep them in a file or in a scrap book.

The narrow strip that contains the name of the author, the title, and publisher can be cut to paste on stiff paper to make attractive book marks; and to use them more practicably, they may serve a purpose in library instruction. They can be given to the children to match with the books on the shelves. A section of the cover about an inch square is cut out and the book number written in the space. The children like this attractive form of card substituted for the drab uninteresting typewritten one. In every case the strip is colorful and contains all the information the typewritten cards carry.

In the News

"Living with Books" is a mimeograph gossip sheet issued by the Penn State College Library to stimulate and develop interest in dormitory and fraternity libraries. It gives monthly a list of the most popular titles as determined by circulation statistics, notes about new books purchased, and general literary news about

alumni authors. We suspect that the sheet is issued in part to stimulate a healthy rivalry among the boys. Breathes there an Epsilon with pride so dead that he will permit the boys from Sigma Pi to get a monopoly on the news. We have only one complaint to make. The sheet is so long that it is difficult to post or file.

Work out a new idea and you can sit back while the news hounds grind out the superlatives. Mr. Clarence Sumner, Librarian of the Youngstown Public Library, scored a hit with his *Mothers' Room* and the press folk helped considerably to put it across. Good use was made of pictures, slogans, and lectures. When you are tired of working out the same old seasonal displays, start something fresh. Mr. Sumner had the courage to dive off the deck. Are you equally resourceful?

If you depart from the conventional hunting grounds of the book buying public, you may perchance experience the same thrill which Librarian Danton felt when he discovered several first editions and important Americana items in the basement of the Colby College Library. The story is told in the *New York Times* (March 8). When our friend Danton can spare a minute from his basement researches, you will find him pounding out copy for the student paper. His column is called *Bits About Books*. Writing an informal book column is a pleasant job but a devilishly difficult one. You must know books, of course, but what is more important, you must know students, their likes and dislikes. We wish our friend continued success and hope that we have more of his stuff for future issues of this column.

Reed College Library received a front-page spread in the *Portland Spectator* (Feb. 1). The story is well handled. It is subtly suggestive of what wealthy friends may mean to an actively growing and progressive library.

The Last Word

With this issue we wind up our business for the year. For some, Life begins at Forty; for us (at least during the past few months), it began at 6 a.m. We have had lots of fun editing the column, however, and we are grateful to those who have helped to make it a pleasant responsibility.

Before dismantling the *Crow's Nest*, we should like to tip you off to something. One of the favorite maxims of the dour old Boatswain's Mate is that you can't "pour out" unless you "pour in." This applies to all library folk but especially to those concerned with library publicity. So we have a suggestion to make for your summer bookshelf, your own personal reading, we mean. It is not a

heavy book, not a light book, not even a "best" book, but it will help you to understand the fundamental principles and practices back of all publicity for public support. We librarians are apt to be a little lightminded and provincial in our conception of publicity. This book will broaden our viewpoint, introduce new ideas, and suggest new formulae. The author's name is Milton Wright. You can get his book from the publisher whom we mentioned at the beginning of this column. If our tip leaves you cold, we suggest that you think about your readers.

Adios then, until September.

A. L. A. Notes

(Continued from page 599)

Thruout the week there will be book talks broadcast by distinguished conference speakers over the NBC network. Close attention to the local radio programs for that week will be the only way to know the exact hour.

Working with the Illinois Legislature

So many librarians have asked to borrow the scrapbook showing steps taken in the legislative campaign which brought a \$600,000 book fund to Illinois libraries, that the materials have been reproduced and assembled in the convenient "kit," or envelope fashion. These kits will be on display at the Richmond conference, and may be purchased later from A. L. A. Headquarters. Price, \$1.00 each; 10 copies, \$8.25; 25 copies, \$19.

To Attract Superior Students

To recruit superior students to the library profession, an open letter on exceptional abilities for librarianship was sent to the presidents of 375 American colleges and universities by the Board of Education for Librarianship.

Regional or District Libraries

Regional or District Libraries, a mimeographed statement which covers both factual material and questions of policy, has been prepared at headquarters with the needs of planning groups in mind. The text of regional library laws as well as a list of references are included. This publication was issued in tentative form in October 1935 but has been considerably revised since. It will be displayed at Richmond and may be secured at any time from A. L. A. Headquarters. Single copy, 15c in stamps; 10 copies, \$1.25; 25, \$3; and 50, \$5.50.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION*

By Louisa A. Ward

California Bulletins

ONE of the most striking outcomes of the rapid evolution of a new pattern of elementary curriculum has been an increased interest in the development of the elementary school library. The new curriculum is social and creative in its content. It escapes from the covers of the textbook into the library and the world at large. The library becomes inevitably one of the keystones of the entire educational process. With the definite movement toward the establishment of library service in the elementary schools has come a demand for the development of acceptable standards and techniques of library service on the elementary level.

Two bulletins which will be of great interest to all persons interested in the elementary school library have recently been issued by the California State Department of Education. These bulletins are the result of the work of a state-wide committee which was organized for the purpose of studying problems related to the elementary school library and of promoting effective standards of library development and management.

Because of the large geographic area represented, the committee was divided into two sections. The southern section devoted its attention to the development of a selected list of books, to serve as a guide to teachers and librarians in purchasing books for recreational reading. The results of the work of this committee are now available as a bulletin of the State Department of Education of California, Bulletin No. 17, September 1, 1935—*Pleasure Reading for Boys and Girls*. The list includes 712 titles and is annotated to give the user a knowledge of the content of the book, in addition to the publisher, date, price and suggested grade placement. The titles are arranged by subject, such as "Knights," "Enjoying the Out-of-Doors," "Hobnobbing with Hobbies," "Merrie England," with an author and title index. The monograph also includes a list of stories to tell children thru the 4th grade, and stories to read aloud in the 5th and 6th grades.

The northern section of the committee devoted its effort to the development of a mono-

graph dealing in a concrete manner with the problems of administration and organization of elementary library service, in both rural and city schools. This monograph is available as a bulletin of the State Department of Education of California Bulletin No. 18, September 15, 1935—*The Library in the Elementary School*. This bulletin seeks to present the desirable trends and practices in the development of elementary school libraries and discusses the organization and administration of the library with the viewpoint of adapting library techniques for the use of elementary teachers, administrators, and supervisors. All elementary school librarians—old or new—will surely find help in this practical and invaluable monograph.

These bulletins are available thru the Division of Publications and Textbooks, State Department of Education, Sacramento, California, at 25c each per single copy, or at 20c each in quantities of ten or more.

Graded List

An event among people who work with the reading of youngsters happened last month when the 1936 edition of the *Graded List of Books for Children*, compiled by a joint committee of the A.L.A., N.E.A., and National Council of Teachers of English appeared. Miss Nora Beust, of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, was the chairman of this edition. It is available from the A.L.A. in Chicago for \$2.

A new section appears in this edition, as well as a revision of the old parts. The new section is 2½ pages of books for children written in foreign languages. Miss Ruth A. Hill, of the New York Public Library, the compiler, has noted the illustrations of these books especially. She gives the original publishers but also the name of the American dealer from whom the books are available, with the prices.

Many changes have occurred in this list since its first appearance in 1916 under the editorship of Miss Effie L. Power, and it is still one of the "musts" for school librarians. As you probably know, the books are divided

*A monthly department about school libraries prepared for the *Wilson Bulletin* under the auspices of the School Libraries Section, American Library Association. All school librarians, whether or not they are members of the Section, are invited to utilize this department for the discussion of their problems. Notices should be sent to Louisa A. Ward, South High Library, Denver, Colorado.

into three sections—those for the nursery and grades one, two, and three; those for grades four, five, and six, and the last section for the junior high school ages, grades seven, eight, and nine. It has a list of reference books, a librarian's shelf, a directory of publishers, and the index is a splendid piece of work—author, title, and subject, with the fiction classified and indicated by the word (story) after the title.

Aids in Book Selection

If you want more lists of books for children than these two new ones, Miss Edith A. Lathrop has published a revised (1935) edition of the government pamphlet *Aids in Book Selection for Elementary School Librarians* (Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Department of the Interior pamphlet no. 65, 5c).

This bibliography lists all aids available through state agencies, boards of education, public libraries, the A.L.A., and other sources. It quotes at length from the *Subscription Books Bulletin*. It is a complete revision of the

mimeographed material that appeared in January 1933. Besides which it has numerous cuts from children's books, including the one from Milne of the cow and the dairy maid doing the polka.

Miss Irene Seale, librarian of the Flenniken Elementary School of Knoxville, Tennessee is successfully applying the new ideas of elementary school libraries, judging from the results she got from a project of the appreciation of poetry. One of the rhymes seemed especially to the point. It is by Gordan Sams, 6A grade.

FORM FOR A BOOK REPORT

The name of the book and your name too,
The name of the author who is writing for you
What kind of a book are you reading so busily,
Is it fiction, biography, science, or history?
Which character or person would you like to be?
Name one character in the story for me.

Speaking of forms for book reports, Miss Lola Reeves Thompson of Cleburne High School, Cleburne, Texas, is collecting them. If you keep a permanent reading record for boys and girls, will you please send her a sample of your card?

Junior Librarians Section

(Continued from page 597)

The Juniors at Richmond

Paul Howard, Chairman of The Junior Members Round Table of The A.L.A. sends us the following notes concerning activities at The Richmond Conference, May 11-16:

Fifteen Sections and Round Tables have agreed to establish a consultation service at the Richmond Conference. It is planned to have a place set aside where any one may find a competent person to discuss various library problems.

It is hoped that Junior Members will take advantage of this service and thus become acquainted with persons prominent in the profession who have become outstanding in the different phases of library work.

The location and hours for this consultation service will be given on the bulletin board.

At the business meeting of the Junior Members Round Table an interesting proposition of importance to every Junior Member will be discussed, first by a panel and later by members speaking from the floor. The proposition is as follows: The first concern of the Junior Members Round Table should be the advancement of younger members, as a group, within the library profession.

Lyman Bryson, of Teachers College, Columbia University has tentatively agreed to lead the panel. Those who have listened in on "America's town meeting of the air" know how adept Mr. Bryson is as a discussion leader.

North Carolina Juniors

To the Editor:

A number of the Junior Librarians read with interest Mr. C. P. Baber's article "Junior Members' Sections in Library Associations" in the March 1936 *Wilson Bulletin*.

After reading this I wrote to him of the Junior Librarians of North Carolina.

At the Asheville meeting of the North Carolina Library Association on October 14, 1935, the Junior Members gathered for a breakfast meeting. Thirty-five members were present and at this time they elected Miss Mary Louise McDearman, librarian of H. Leslie Perry Memorial Library, Henderson, N.C., chairman.

After some discussion they decided to organize as Junior Members of the North Carolina Library Association, and to lend all efforts toward promoting movements sponsored by the state association. They are particularly interested in making the state planning program effective and working toward certification of assistants. Another objective is increasing junior librarians membership in North Carolina Library Association and American Library Association. There are no dues but members are those belonging to the N.C.L.A.

We hope to have a large number of Junior Members at the Richmond Meeting in May.

MARY LOUISE MCDARMAN, *Chairman*
Junior Members of North Carolina

The Mail Bag

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The correspondence columns of the *Wilson Bulletin* are open to all our readers for debate and comment. The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.]

Chicago Public Library on the Air

To the Editor:

The Chicago Public Library has been "on the air" on each of the five Tuesdays in March over one of the larger stations with a fifteen-minute broadcast at 1:45 P.M. dealing with the special services that the Library renders, viz.:

- March 3. Types of Children's Books: an analysis for parents.
- 10 Library service without books (pamphlets).
- 17. The services of a Regional Branch library.
- 24. Lending Music.
- 31. Science clubs in the Library; dialogue between a boy member of Independence Branch astronomy club and an interviewer.

Broadcasting is, of course, not a new experience in this Library, since we have enjoyed, and availed ourselves, of the hospitality of the local stations on numerous occasions. But the present series embodies some new features that may be worth describing.

The broadcasts were all in the question-and-answer or interview style, which radio authorities agree is the best method of presentation for extended messages, and which, incidentally, we have found much easier to write than the straight narrative. All were prepared by Library assistants connected with the activities described, and most of the writers were quite without previous experience, either in radio writing or in broadcasting. A script prepared by a professional writer—on a library subject presented a year ago—was used as a model, and the productions of our "amateurs" passed the scrutiny of the station in every instance. One script was even singled out for special commendation and, at the director's request, was left with the station to serve as a model in its own right.

The results of these flights into the air may be of interest. In terms of response they were definitely worth while and again proved that many people are interested in what they hear about their public library and are often ready to act upon it. As for the writing and presentation of scripts, it appears that library assistants, trained to convey information intelligently and explicitly, find little difficulty in

transmitting their special knowledge into the radio medium. We have now some twenty "seasoned" (to the extent of one performance) broadcasters, including both the interviewer and the interviewed, who, by the way, usually collaborate on the script. Dealing in each case with the activity that constitutes their day's work, they generally succeed in imparting to their story a spontaneity and freshness that is very effective in presentation. All have enjoyed the experience and will be ready—and even better prepared—to do it again when the next chance is offered.

C. B. ROSEN, *Librarian*
Chicago Public Library

Cooperating with Woolworth's

To the Editor:

A rather unusual bit of cooperative business occurred recently in Oak Park, Illinois. The Public Library had made a habit for some years of procuring from the local Woolworth's store copies of all the good ten-cent and twenty-cent books they carried, for display during the Book Week exhibit at the Main Library and the branches. In this way the assistant manager of the store had come to know the Public Library used ten-cent books.

During the last week of February this young assistant manager called on the Children's Librarian to ask if it would be possible for some junior assistant to be in the store all day Saturday of that week. With a table of the books approved by the library, the library assistant was to recommend only, not to do the actual selling. The Librarian gave the idea instant approval with the result that a library representative was at the book counter from 11 A.M. to 9:30 in the evening.

The contacts made were excellent and quite unusual. Many parents were steered away from the "Big Little books" to some more worth while literature, age levels were suggested, the library was introduced to people who had not known of it and the book buying list of the Woolworth Company was checked by the Children's Librarian for titles most worth while.

Announcement of this has been sent to other Woolworth stores and libraries may look forward to similar opportunities to arouse interest in the best of ten-cent books.

MARY A. AYRES, *Children's Librarian*
Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library

How to Use Book Jackets

To the Editor:

The following uses of book jackets bring returns in circulation:

1. Excerpts from blurb for newspaper notes on new books
2. Display on bulletin boards within the library
3. Folded (plain side out), sealed with postage stamp, and mailed to individuals whose interests or hobbies are known
4. Used as place cards at Rotary and Lions Club luncheons
5. Those on business, salesmanship, personality, etc. posted on bulletin boards of business firms
6. *Remainders sent to staff of Art Project for use of classes in design

Juveniles:

1. Wall displays
2. Cut-outs for paper dolls
3. Clipped for scrap-books

PUBLIC LIBRARY
Owatonna, Minn.

A New Idea in Library Building

To the Editor:

LOT AT REAR OF COURT HOUSE BOUGHT BY COMMISSIONERS AS SITE FOR JAIL; COUNTY LIBRARY TO GET QUARTERS IN NEW BUILDING.

The above headlines in the *Stanley News and Press*, Albemarle, North Carolina on February 7, 1936, attracted my attention considerably. Reading further I was still more interested:

"The site for Stanley county's new \$60,000 jail building was definitely settled this week, when the board of county commissioners bought two lots immediately to the rear of the courthouse from the First National Bank and the heirs of the estate of the late Eli Kendrick.

A peep at the proposed plans of the building yesterday revealed that the new jail, when completed, will be of a new type of architecture for a building of this character, since everything possible will be done to remove the traditional outward appearance of a penal institution. These plans contemplate the installation of the county library on the first floor of the building, with an attractive front. A room of the upper story will also be devoted to the library needs and used as a reading room, with sound-proof wall between this and the jail quarters. A walkway will lead from the jail proper into the courthouse, allowing prisoners to be carried directly from their cells into the courtroom without being carried to the front of the entrance. The addition of the library to the jail, according to those informed in regard to such matters, will save the county enough money in rents to pay the interest on

the \$33,000 which will be borrowed for the project. And while nothing definite has been stated, it is believed that the county can rent the site of the present jail for enough to retire the loan at maturity, without increasing the present rate to take care of this expenditure."

To my knowledge there is no other such combination in the United States; there may be. At any rate those of us who are concerned with county library development in the South will observe with interest this departure from the traditional library building. There is reason to believe it will work out satisfactorily. The librarian no doubt failed to get an appropriation and loan for a building to be used exclusively for a library and was simply "smart enough" to show the county commissioners where they could save money. And dealing with county commissioners requires all the ingenuity and diplomacy one could fancy.

There are possibly serious drawbacks to the combination of a library and a penal institution; several can be thought of, but my conviction is that the enterprising librarian who conceived this plan will be capable of overcoming any difficulties that may be encountered. And just think how ideal it will be for the prisoner to phone down and request *Next Hundred Years* and *Edna His Wife*.

FANT H. THORNEY
University of North Carolina
Library School, Chapel Hill

Collecting Overdues

To the Editor:

The first of February our Library Board and staff resolved to make an extra effort to collect delinquent over-dues. Going over our files we found that about 500 borrowers owed fifty cents or more on their cards. Form letters were mailed to each of these borrowers giving the amount of the actual fine and stating that all overdues would be considered *paid in full* and the borrower reinstated as an active member upon the prompt payment of 50 cents.

To date 158 have responded and day by day a few more pay up and we feel that we have collected some fines that we would never have collected otherwise.

This is the wording of our form letter:

Library fines amounting to ——— have been marked on your card No. ———

The Library Board at its regular meeting inaugurated a new policy whereby delinquent fines, amounting to fifty cents must be paid before the card holder may borrow books.

For your convenience the above fines will be considered paid in full upon immediate payment of fifty cents.

We wish to have you as an active patron, so do not delay in attending to this matter.

HELEN CAIN, *Ass't Librarian*
Poplar Bluff (Mo.) Public Library



WILSON BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIANS

May 1936

T free public library movement calls for young people who have sufficient faith in the miracle of reading to go out and awaken communities which are literally starved for intellectual life but have never been brought to see it," writes Joy Elmer Morgan in the February *Journal of the National Education Association*. "Were it possible to find thousands of men and women who would make themselves masters of the library arts and who at the same time would develop the capacity to arouse communities to want and pay for libraries, a whole new field of inspiring employment would open up."

Less inspiring in its effect is the annual compilation of public library statistics in the *A.L.A. Bulletin* for April. The average professional assistant can still be counted fortunate who earns as much as twenty-five dollars a week, and top salaries in the profession are ridiculously low compared with those in any comparable field. After remarking on the great discrepancy between teachers' and librarians' salaries (in one city, for example, the salary of the superintendent of schools is nearly 300 per cent higher than that of the chief librarian), the Committee is forced to the conclusion that, "Considering the prevalence of pensions for members of the teaching profession, it would seem that in a majority of cities librarians are expected to consider gentility and love of work to be a large part of their compensation."

In the meantime we find, from the Missouri Juniors' Unemployment Survey reported in this issue, that a large proportion of unemployed librarians are willing and eager to work for next to

nothing—from \$500 to \$1000 a year, far below a subsistence wage.

What is wrong with this picture?

The Massachusetts Library Club has issued an interesting compilation entitled *Books We Like*. This embodies the result of the following question put to Massachusetts authors: "Please choose, and give reasons for your choice, ten books, exclusive of the Bible, Shakespeare, dictionaries, encyclopedias and other ordinary reference books that you believe should be in every public library."

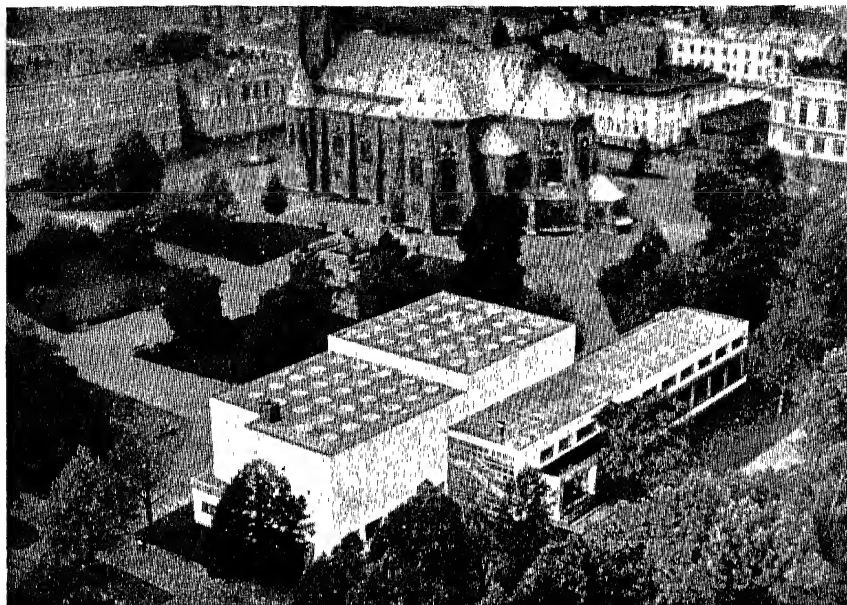
The resulting list of 374 books represents titles that are likely to be found in the majority of public libraries. The most interesting thing about this collection is, of course, the books that appeal to the individual authors. Who would expect, for example, to find on Robert Frost's list *The Prisoner of Zenda*? Roger Babson turns from statistics and business trends to recommend Bertha Conde's *Way to Peace, Health and Power*, Amy Lowell's *Life of Keats*, and Pepys' *Diary*. Ralph Henry Barbour shows that books of adventure and romance are his first choice in reading matter. On his list: Tomlinson's *The Sea and the Jungle*, Stevenson's *The Wrecker*, Nordhoff's *Mutiny on the Bounty*, Casanova's *Memoirs*, Homer's *Odyssey*. Alice Stone Blackwell takes refuge from politics and woman suffrage in *The Mysteries of Paris*, by Eugene Sue, and Thomas Nixon Carver has evidently taken time from the study of economic theory to read and enjoy Barnum's *Autobiography*.

Perhaps it is not surprising to find that the highest votes received from these Massachusetts authors was for Emerson's *Essays* (14 votes). The next highest number of votes went to Homer's *Odyssey* (13 votes), followed by Boswell's *Johnson*, Dante's *Divine Comedy*, Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*, and Franklin's *Autobiography*. In two cases at least with charming naïveté these authors listed their own works as of prime importance.

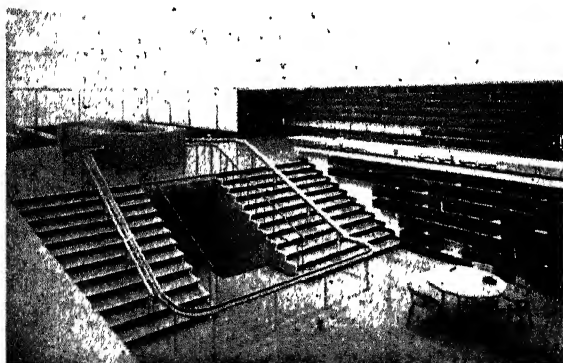
Books We Like sells for \$3.00. Orders may be sent to Miss Edith Guerrier, Massachusetts Library Association, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Are you thinking of taking a summer course in library science this year? If so, write to Miss Anita Hostetter, Board of Education for

The Library at Viipuri Finland



In his English letter to the *Wilson Bulletin* last month Frank M. Gardner described the new Viipuri Library in Eastern Finland as "the first library to be built on entirely modern lines." The library occupies the corner of a public park. *Architectural Review* in its March issue contrasts "the simple asymmetrical pattern of the new building," as seen in the above air view, "with the fussy cruciform elaboration of a neighboring neo-Hanseatic Church." Note particularly the glass discs of the 57 circular skylights in the roof, which provide intensified indirect daylight thruout the year. They also conceal artificial lighting equipment. Each skylight throws down a large circle of light which overlaps with other circles, maintaining an even spread of illumination, without shadow or glare. The lower picture shows the book "pit" of



Photographs by courtesy of "Architectural Review"

of the circulation department as seen from the open shelved gallery surrounding it. At the head of the stairs is the raised podium of the supervisor's "control-turret" overlooking the three floor levels of the library. Under it is a tunnel connecting the circulation and reference departments. This lower photograph was taken by indirect light diffused from the circular slots in the roof. The architect of the Viipuri Library is Alvar Aalto.

Librarianship, American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. She will be glad to answer your inquiries if possible regarding courses to be given.

Librarians interested in gaining a perspective of what is going on in the United States will find a stimulating vacation project in the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley.

In the cross-section membership, recruited so as to represent a cross-section of a typical community, space is being reserved for five librarians. Resident members will live in one of the new college buildings overlooking Lake Waban, and opportunity will be given to enjoy the recreational facilities of the campus—swimming, boating, tennis and golf. Librarians interested in the idea of participating for two weeks in the Institute should apply for details to Miss Grace L. Osgood, 14 West Elm Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

"The Economic Issues Behind the Campaign Headlines" will be the subject for the lectures, discussions, and evening forums. Colston E. Warne, head of the Economics Department of Amherst College, is to be the leader of the Institute and among those assisting him will be Clair Wilcox of Swarthmore College, Ordway Tead of Columbia University and Alfred D. Sheffield of Wellesley College.

Edwin Sue Goree, Field Worker, Texas State Library, sends us the following account of the recent Conference of Negro Librarians in Texas:

A lively and informative meeting was that of the Negro librarians of Texas who held their Second Annual Conference on March 19 under the auspices of the Division of Negro Education of the State Department of Education and assisted by the field worker of the Texas State Library.

Eighteen colored librarians were present, 9 from colleges, 5 from elementary and high schools, and 4 from colored branches of public libraries. The meeting was held at Prairie View College and interesting exhibits of recent Negro literature had been arranged by the Library Staff under the direction of Miss E. M. Goens, Acting Librarian.

The majority of the colored librarians are graduates of recognized library schools. State-wide lending service to Negroes and guidance from a field worker were subjects discussed in the morning and resolutions asking for such a department of the Texas State Library under the direction of a trained colored librarian were brought in and approved in the afternoon session. Problems of book selection for Negro libraries, the influence of the Negro Press, the indexing of popular Negro periodicals (only the *Journal of Negro History* is

indexed and that in *International Index*) and brief comments on fiction, folk-lore, poetry and drama by Negroes filled the afternoon session.

At a brief business meeting the group agreed that a day devoted solely to professional matters with which Negro librarians are concerned is desirable and the meeting will be held as a part of the Annual Negro Education Conference of Prairie View College but it is not to replace the Library Section of the Negro Texas State Teachers Association nor membership in the Texas Library Association.

A survey of the magazine reading habits of civil engineers in eleven western states, (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) conducted for *Civil Engineering*, official publication of the American Society of Civil Engineers, reveals that the following ten magazines, in the order named, provide their favorite reading material: *Civil Engineering*, *Engineering News-Record*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Time*, *National Geographic*, *Readers Digest*, *Western Construction News*, *Literary Digest*, *Collier's*, and *American Magazine*.

The Jones Library of Amherst, Mass., announces the forthcoming publication of a Robert Frost Bibliography a book which will contain detailed descriptions of Mr. Frost's books, the earliest record of his poems appearing in periodicals and other places, and selected lists of articles in books and periodicals about Mr. Frost and his poetry. The bibliography will also contain a foreword by Prof. David Lambuth of Dartmouth College, a page of chronology covering the more important dates in the life of one of America's outstanding poets, and illustrations showing original manuscripts and the various printings of some of Mr. Frost's books. This Robert Frost Bibliography will be the third book published by The Jones Library, the others being *Samuel Minot Jones--the Story of an Amherst Boy*, 1922, and *Emily Dickinson, a Bibliography*, 1930. *A Further Range*, Mr. Frost's new book, was scheduled for publication on April 20, but has been postponed because of its choice as the June selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Two mimeographed publications available from the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore are *Bibliography of Stage Settings* (50c) and *Bibliography of Subject Poetry Anthologies* (25c).

(Continued on last page)



THE LIGHTHOUSE



We Continue to Grow

WHEN we moved into our new building at 950 University Avenue in 1929, we had more room than we needed and considered whether it would be advisable to rent one or two of the eight floors. Altho we have been passing thru a depression since that time, the needs of the business have steadily increased and we have now found it necessary to make further increase in our space. We have therefore purchased, for storage purposes chiefly, a building at 1200 University Avenue, about five blocks away from 950 University. This building has floor space equal to about three floors of the building at 950 University Avenue.

This space will be used for storage and, perhaps chiefly, for use of the Periodicals Department for storing of sets of magazines. Altho librarians have not had funds with which to buy back sets of magazines during the depression, it has been a good time to collect and perfect these sets for sale when libraries receive adequate book funds, which of course we hope will be in the near future.

Wilson Book Notes

Unemployment Relief Documents: Guide to the Official Publications and Releases of FERA and the 48 State Relief Agencies. By Jerome K. Wilcox. 95p. pa. \$1.60 postpaid.

This guide attempts to bring together in one comprehensive list all the official publications and releases, mimeographed, multigraphed, printed, or reproduced in any other form, including manuscripts, during 1933-1935, and in some instances for 1932 also. A list of camp newspapers is also included. While many of these are no longer available for distribution, most of them may be found in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, the Library of Congress, and the Research Library of WPA (formerly FERA) in Washington, D.C. It is hoped that this Guide will enable the relief worker, the social worker and the librarian to discover readily where material of this kind can be located and consulted.

Three Pageants: A Pageant of the Garden; A Pageant of the Library; A Pageant of Christmas. By Josephine W. Wickser. 48p. pa. 50c postpaid.

The "Pageant of the Library" was written for the Twentieth Century Club of Buffalo, and is published because in the opinion of

those who saw it, it will be valuable for schools and library groups. The other pageants were written under similar circumstances and are here reprinted because of the many demands received for them. Mrs. Wickser is known to librarians as the author of the "Romance Map of the Niagara Frontier" and other Romance maps, and as the writer of many pageants, notably those for the Sesqui-centennial of New York State.

Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book. 1936. xvi, 1258p. \$7 50 postpaid.

A cyclopedia of general information and statistics for the empires of Japan and Manchoukuo: divided into two major sections, one for each country. Complementing these sections are four appendices: Who's Who; Business Directory; Bibliography; and Learned and Social Institutions. Additional features are many tables of statistics, diagrams, a map containing some 4000 place names, and a general index to the whole.

The contents of each major section cover the essential facts of the history and geography, population, government, politics, religion, education, arts and crafts, business and industry, banking, agriculture, finance, and other similar features. Well-printed in two columns, and bound in flexible leather cover. Should be a very useful source of information.

Educational Film Catalog. By Dorothy Cook and Eva Rahbek-Smith. Ready in May. \$2. With quarterly supplements supplied for two years, \$4.

The Catalog lists about 1000 films and provides the following information about them:

Information as to where the film may be rented or purchased, with sales or rental price; indication of films which may be had for the transportation only; descriptions enabling the prospective user to appraise the value of the film for his own use; grading of all films suitable for school use, as for Elementary, Junior High, Senior High and College, Trade Schools. An additional alphabetic list by title and subject will aid in locating particular films desired.

This Catalog will be an invaluable aid to schools and other institutions using motion pictures in their courses of study. It will also encourage the use of such material in school curricula, since it will facilitate the selection of suitable films for the purpose.

Find It Yourself. By Elizabeth Scripture and Margaret R. Greer. Revised, 1936. 43p. pa. single copy 30c postpaid; 10 or more in one order, 15c each.
Teacher's Edition. 1936. 64p. pa. 40c postpaid.

The former edition of this useful tool for teaching the use of books and the library was based on the "contract" method. For this new edition, the material has been rewritten in a more general form, making it applicable to any system of instruction. The illustrative material has also been brought up to date.

International Bibliography of Historical Sciences. 1931. Announced for publication in April. pa \$9.90; cloth \$10.65.

This volume will complete the series of annuals covering the years 1926-1933 inclusive. The series is to be continued but no announcement has yet been made regarding publication of the annual volumes for 1934 and following

Index to Short Stories: Second Supplement.
 By Ina T. Firkins. 295p. \$6. Sold also on the service basis.

Covers the indexing of 9,630 stories by over 2000 authors. For fuller information see the *Wilson Bulletin* for April, page 550.

The Neutrality Policy of the United States.
 By Julia E. Johnsen (Reference Shelf. Vol. 10. No. 7). 90c.

South American Handbook. 1936. 1x,650p. \$1 postpaid.

This thirteenth edition has been thoroly revised.

BOOKS IN PROGRESS

Ready in May

OCCUPATIONS AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE: A SOURCE LIST OF PAMPHLET MATERIAL. 2d ed rev. Wilma Bennett.

CHILDREN'S SONG INDEX. Helen G. Cushing.
 An index to more than 22,000 songs in 189 collections, comprising 222 volumes. Contains title, first line, composer, author and subject entries in one alphabet. Sold on the service basis.

SPECIMEN BOOK OF READING LISTS. F. K. W. Drury.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. Julia E. Johnsen (Reference Shelf. Vol. 10. no. 8) 90c.

AN INDEX TO HOLIDAY PLAYS FOR SCHOOLS. Hilah Paulmier.

INDEX TO VOCATIONS. Willadeen Price and Zelma E. Ticen.

STYLEBOOK OF THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY. rev. ed. 50c.

LITERARY CHARACTERS DRAWN FROM LIFE
 Earle Walbridge. 192p \$2 (Library price \$1.65)

To Be Published during the Summer and Early Fall

CHILDREN'S CATALOG 5th ed. Siri Andrews, editor.

DEBATE COACHING. 2d ed rev. Carroll P. Lahman

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DANCING. Paul Magriel.

A CATALOG OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND SUMMARIES IN EDUCATION W. S. Monroe and Louis Shores.

UNIVERSITY DEBATORS' ANNUAL: 1935-1936. E. M. Phelps, editor.

LIBRARY LITERATURE: 1933-1935. Marian Shaw, editor.

STANDARD CATALOG FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES 2d Cumulated Supplement to the 1934 revised edition.

AMERICAN LITERARY ANNUALS AND GIFT BOOKS: 1825-1865. Ralph Thompson.

Industrial Standardization: Its Application and Principles. By John Gaillard, D.T. Sc., M.E. vi,123p. 1934. \$2 postpaid.

"This book can be heartily recommended to anyone who has a sincere desire for information on an industrial movement which was never more valuable to industry than at the present time" --B. Stuart McKenzie, in *The Engineering Journal*.

"The author is especially well fitted by his own background and his work as a member of the staff of the American Standards Association to discuss the subject. He has succeeded to an unusual degree in covering essential technical points and yet making the subject clear and interesting to the reader." --*The Management Review*

"He has provided a fundamental guide to an understanding of the present status and possible future developments in this field. His treatment is clear and systematic and the illustrations of practice effective." --*Special Libraries*

"It should be of interest and value to industrial managers, engineers and economists who consider it important to know what standardization means before incorporating it into a development program or evaluating it as an economic force." --*Bull. of the Taylor Society and of S.I.E.*

A.L.A. Membership Sets a New High

The total A. L. A. membership in April climbed to 13,172, a net gain of 1,029 over the figure for the same time last year.

The Book Preview

— for May 1936 —

A Classified, Selected List of Current and Forthcoming Books

The purpose of the Preview is to give publishers a convenient and efficient means of presenting to the library world advance information regarding forthcoming books.

The publishers select the books which they recommend for library use, supply the descriptive notes and also cooperate by paying the cost of this section of the Bulletin.

The staff of The H. W. Wilson Company is responsible for the classification and for editing of the descriptive notes.

000 GENERAL WORKS

TAVENNER, C. B. Brief facts. 256p \$2 Putnam (May 15)

030 Encyclopedias and dictionaries

A handbook of information on a wide variety of subjects. The organization of the contents in tabular form speeds the location in the book of whatever data the reader seeks. No other single book contains all the data to be found here, and few other reference books can be carried so conveniently or consulted so quickly.

100 PHILOSOPHY

BARRETT, JAMES FRANCIS. This creature man. Bruce pub. (June)

150 Man. Psychology

A popular and comprehensive study of the nature and attributes of the composite being, man. His position in the world, his powers—some common to animals, the others, to himself—are the underlying ideas. The first part of the book considers man in the world—his mental faculties, his impulses and desires, his mental adjustments to pleasant and unpleasant situations, his responsibility for his acts, the development of character, the proper control of his relationships with other men so as to derive the most happiness from them. From this study of the products or capabilities of the human mind the author proceeds to a study of what the mind is—its nature and constitution. The process thus is from experimental psychology to rational psychology. The argument follows the axiom that the acts of a being follow the nature of that being. The book is recommended to all classes of readers.

MURSELL, JAMES LOCKHART. Streamline your mind. 256p \$2 Lippincott (Ready)

150 Psychology

The author is well qualified to undertake this delicate job of helping others to evaluate their potentialities and use them to the best advantage. The book is simply written but is challenging and stimulating both to the imagination and to the intellect. (See STC for other books by this author)

200 RELIGION

STEINMUELLER, JOHN E. Some problems in the Old Testament. Bruce pub. (Ready)

221.7 Bible—O.T.—Criticism, interpretation, etc.

The first English book to gather together the Church's interpretations of the most difficult problems of the Old Testament. Through the solution of scientific, historical, religious, literary, and moral difficulties a solid basis for all future Old Testament study is thus established. The author begins by stating the principle of inerrancy and its implications, apply-

ing it to two special problems—the creation account, and the 'sun episode' of Josue. Then he takes up another phase of inerrancy—the distinction between profane and religious elements in Holy Scripture; he lays down principles for the solution of historical difficulties; he examines the varieties of literary forms in the Bible and then goes on to a comparatively brief but intensely interesting chronology of the Jews from the creation to the coming of Christ. A section treats of the question of quotations and an appendix answers questions about the Old Testament. A valuable reference work for Scripture classes, teachers, laymen, and priests.

PARSONS, WILFRID. Mexican martyrdom. 267p \$2 Macmillan (Ready)

261.70972 Church and state in Mexico. Catholic church in Mexico

The author describes in detail, from an intimate knowledge of many years, what Catholics of Mexico have actually undergone in their struggle with their government. From hundreds of incidents he sets forth the human interest story of day-to-day life; homes invaded, priests captured and killed, schools set up and destroyed, churches and haciendas confiscated, bishops exiled. An attempt to picture honestly this struggle so little known to the world at large, and now told from the viewpoint of the Catholic Mexican.

300 SOCIAL SCIENCES

CYZIO, STANLEY C. Your insurance. de luxe ed 302p \$5, plus postage R. R. Harrold, 28 So. Wells St., Chicago (Ready)

363 Insurance

A simple straightforward, understandable analysis of the business for the average policy holder. Sympathetic understanding of the layman's problems coupled with his unusual knowledge of the insurance background place the author in a position to render valuable service in this presentation of the insurance question.

EDUCATIONAL film catalog; comp. by D. E. Cook and E. C. Rahbek-Smith. about 150p Wilson (Ready)

371.335 Moving pictures in education—Bibl.

A selected list of 1175 non-theatrical films, classified, annotated and graded, and contains the necessary information for obtaining the films listed. It is not confined to strictly classroom films but includes those which are available for all non-theatrical uses, making this Catalog valuable to clubs, churches and various educational institutions as well as to schools.

BRECK, FLORA E. Jobs for the perplexed. 155p \$1 Crowell (Ready)

371.425 Occupations

A sensible discussion of job hunting and one that should have a wide appeal. Many unusual

BRECK, F. E.—*Continued*

ways of earning extra money are suggested. A wide range of occupations is included, all the way from the selling of back-yard greenery to the business of being a notary. The author's thesis is that putting some uncommon ingredient into the common job is what makes it prosper. (See Hunting list)

TOMBS, LAURENCE CHALMERS. International organization in European air transport. 222p \$3 Columbia univ. press (Ready)

387.7 Aeronautics—Europe

Indicates what elements of international organization in air transportation exist in Europe, how such elements have come about in the face of national reactions, and what their real significance is. A map of the principal European air lines with some extensions to Africa and Asia, is included. By the author of *Port of Montreal and Problems of Canadian Transportation*.

400 PHILOLOGY

HOLT, ALFRED HUBBARD. Phrase origins: a study of familiar expressions. \$2 Crowell (May 5)

422 English language—Etymology

Discusses such expressions as: "anything for a quiet life," "before you can say Jack Robinson," "dark horse," "entangling alliances," "grain of salt," "dead as a door nail," etc. It will amuse the general reader and will be of immediate use to careful writers.

SMITH, LLOYD EDWIN. Making words work for you. 372p \$1.29 Blue ribbon bks. (Ready)

428 English language—Idioms, corrections, errors

A simply written and authoritative guide to masterly English, the study of which will pay you handsomely dividends throughout your social and business life. Has chapters on: How to enlarge and improve your vocabulary; How to overcome common faults in English; How to use the dictionary and other reference works, and other practical problems.

500 SCIENCE

CHRONICA botanica, 1935; ed. by F. Verdoorn. (V 1) 447p il 15 guilders Editorial & pub. office, box 8, Leiden, Netherlands (Ready)

590.5 Botany—Year-books

The first issue of an annual record of botany, agronomy, horticulture, forestry and other branches of plant science designed to bring together the research programs of all laboratories, experiment stations, herbaria, botanical gardens etc., to give a résumé of the professional and personal news of the past year and to promote co-operation between workers in the various branches of plant science. The bound volume published every April reports on the past year and brings announcements for the following year. The 1936 volume will be ready shortly. Can be ordered from G. E. Stechert at about \$10.

600 USEFUL ARTS

READ, BERNARD E. Chinese medicinal plants. 3d ed xvi, 389p \$7.50 Peking natural history bul., Peiping, China (Ready)

615.82 Botany, Medical. Medicine—China

Bibliography and reference list of 898 vegetable drugs with Latin index, English index and index of Romanized Chinese names.

DEARBORN, NED HARLAND. Once in a lifetime. 308p 75c Merrill (Ready)

634.9 U.S.—Civilian conservation corps

A complete picture of the Civilian Conservation Corps, its history and purpose, the opportunities it gives for learning things that are

interesting and useful, the vocational help it offers, and the life of the camps. Written for the C.C.C. worker and from his point of view.

FERGUSON, ROBERT. Harpooner. 315p il \$2.50 Univ. of Pa. press (Ready)

639.2 Whaling

A four-year voyage on the Barque Kathleen, 1880-1884. A stirring, authentic record of whale chasing in three oceans—full of excitement, courage, humor, tragedy, colorful personalities, strange scenes. Seen through the eyes of intrepid youth, this story of a picturesque, heroic phase of American life is told with direct and intimate charm. (See Hunting list)

EDWARDS, CHARLES M., Jr., and HOWARD, WILLIAM H. Retail advertising and sales promotion. 764p \$5.50 Prentice-Hall (Ready)

658.8 Advertising. Salesmen and salesmanship

A practical book on current retail advertising and selling practice. It contains the tested plans and advertisements of the country's leading merchants. Mr. Kenneth Collin says: "Each chapter is one that blazes a new trail in careful thinking about the advertising problems of American retailers. I am heartily recommending the book to merchants anxious to get a better grasp of some phase of the aspects of their own business."

700 FINE ARTS

HEGEMANN, WERNER. City planning and housing. v 1, Historical and sociological. 257p il \$3.75 Architectural bk. (Ready)

711 Cities and towns—Planning

The first of three volumes supplementing *The American Vitruvius, an architect's handbook of civic art*. This volume is complete in itself. A revelation and an invaluable background for every student of sociology, of housing, or of national planning.

SKEAPING, JOHN. Animal drawing. about 100p il \$3.50 Studio (May)

741 Animal painting and illustration

Number 10 in the famous "How to do it" series. A thoroughly delightful, practical book uniquely presented and a definite landmark in book production. Every stage of the work is expertly illustrated and described, and outstanding works are illustrated and analyzed showing the points of excellence. A book for the amateur, the student and the teacher of drawing.

HOLBEIN, HANS, the younger. Danse macabre. 48p il \$1.50 Murdoch Howell & Barrows. 66 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. (Ready)

761 Wood-engravings

41 superb woodcut pictures of death, reproduced from the first (1538) edition and twice the original size. The publishers include a brief historical note on the artist and the work. Essential in art and history sections.

DMITRI, IVAN. How to use your candid camera. about 100p il \$3.50 Studio (May)

770 Photography

The author deals with everything the amateur wants to know, in a manner easy to follow, and then proceeds to demonstrate the effects obtained by following his methods through the reproduction of a selection of his own superb prints. All the photographs were taken with a "Leica," but the instruction given is equally valuable to all miniature camera enthusiasts.

CUSHING, HELEN GRANT, comp. Children's song index. about 800p service basis Wilson (May)

781 Children's songs—Dictionaries, indexes, etc. Songs—Dictionaries, indexes, etc.

An index to 189 children's song collections, 222 volumes, containing more than 22,000 songs.

Say you read it in the *Wilson Bulletin*

Contains titles, subjects, first lines, authors' names and composers' names in one alphabet and shows, by symbols, in what collection each song can be found. Especially intended to provide songs by subject, to correlate the teaching of music with the rest of the school curriculum. A large number of folk songs, songs for special days, and singing games, are listed. Full information is given as in M. E. Sears' *Song Index*.

DUNNINGER, JOSEPH. How to make a ghost walk. 94p il \$1 Kemp (Ready)
733 Entertaining

A novel party book by Joseph Dunninger, noted entertainer, giving simple directions for staging an amateur seance.

800 LITERATURE

COPELAND, LEWIS, ed. World's best jokes. 402p \$1.29 Blue Ribbon bks. (Ready)
808.5 Wit and humor

A collection of hundreds of jokes, toasts, limricks, epigrams, witty retorts, comic verses, obituaries, boners, wisecracks, epigrams, newspaper gems and assorted stories. It is a permanent treasure house for all public speakers, for social conversation, for salesmen, lawyers, writers, ministers, editors and clubwomen.

HUDSON, ARTHUR PALMER, ed. Humor of the old deep South. 566p \$5 Macmillan (May 12)

817.08 American wit and humor—Collections. Southern states

Primarily an anthology of regional humor, this is a book about the country and the people of Mississippi and the closely associated sectors of Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana between 1540 and 1880. The editor has grouped selections of this sort into chapters, with appropriate introductions, about the early explorers, Indians, hunters, soldiers, duelists, showmen, rivermen, schoolmasters and collegians, etc. The authors of the selections are for the most part obscure and the total effect is the revelation of aspects and episodes of life in a high-spirited region whose rich past is too little known in America to-day.

LIPPMANN, WALTER and NEVINS, ALLAN, eds. Modern reader; a collection of essays on present-day life and culture. 744p \$2 Heath (Ready)

824.08 American essays—Collections. English essays—Collections

A comprehensive, well-balanced survey of the American scene by sixty of our foremost writers and thinkers in which the pressing social, political, economic, and cultural issues of the day are brilliantly discussed. Mr. Nevins has supplied felicitous biographical and critical notes. (See STC for other books by the editors)

HOLLANDER, LEE M. Old Norse poems; the most important non-skaldic verse not included in *The Poetic Edda*. 118p \$2.25 Columbia univ. press (May 2)

839.82 Icelandic and Old Norse poetry

Aims to do for the more scattered native poems what the author's *The Poetic Edda* did for skaldic sagas—to provide good modern translations for students of Anglo-Saxon and old German, and of early English history and literary origins.

900 HISTORY

JACKSON, JOSEPH HENRY. Mexican interlude. 245p il \$2.50 Macmillan (Ready)

917.2 Mexico—Description and travel

Not an analysis of the Mexican social structure or economic system, but an informal and anecdotal account of the author's impressions

of the current scene in Mexico. The book is illustrated with a number of excellent photographs of cathedrals, cacti, peons, and other things characteristically Mexican. The author is literary editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

CAMBRIDGE medieval history. Volume VIII: The growth of nationalities; ed by C. W. Previté-Orton and Z. N. Brooke. 1079p \$12; set \$90 Macmillan (Ready)

940.1 Middle ages—History

This volume completes a work which was begun a quarter of a century ago and has won fresh laurels with the publication of each successive volume. The eighth volume, *The Growth of Nationalities*, brings the story to the point where *The Cambridge Modern History* begins. A reference history, each chapter written by a specialist. (See Hunting list)

HAYES, CARLTON JOSEPH HUNTLEY. Political and cultural history of modern Europe. 2v 863p, 1215p il \$10 Macmillan (May)

940.2 Europe—History. Europe—Politics

Volume 1, published in 1932, was highly recommended as a college textbook notable for the fullness and richness of its material as well as the accuracy and clarity. Volume 2 has just been published and the two volumes, revised and expanded, form a good history for the general intelligent reader. (See STC)

DE expugnacione Lyxbonensi: the conquest of Lisbon; edited from the unique manuscript in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, with a translation into English by C. W. David. (Records of civilization: sources and studies, no. 24) 208p \$3.75 Columbia univ. press (Ready)

946.9 Lisbon—Siege 1147

The longest, most informative, and most interesting of the sources that record the activities of the seafaring people of the Low Countries and England during the Crusades. The author, whose name is unknown, participated in the 1147 expedition against the Moors at Lisbon.

BIOGRAPHY

BOAS, FRANZ. Geographical names of the Kwakiutl Indians. (Columbia univ. contributions to anthropology, no. 20) 83p 25 maps \$4 Columbia univ. press (Ready)

929.4 Names, Geographical. Kwakiutl Indians

A collection of geographical names used by a typical primitive Indian tribe that dwells on the northern end of Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland of British Columbia. Gives the names with their meanings, and shows on maps the places which they designate.

GILL, D. M. and PULLEN, A. M. Victories of peace. 117p \$1; pa 50c Friendship press (Ready)

920 Biography

Ten true stories which should strengthen the realization that the heroic courage, energy, loyalty, swiftness of action and self-sacrifice usually associated with warfare serve equally the cause of peace. The men and women in the stories have all, with one exception, lived recently or are still at work today.

HARVEY, ROBERT. Ignatius Loyola. il Bruce pub. (Ready)

B or 92 Jesuits. Loyola, Ignatius of, Saint

An unusual life of the founder of the Jesuit order written by a Protestant clergyman. The author writes of Ignatius as a soldier, first of the king of Spain and then of the King of Kings. He points out the influence of his military experience on the character of Ignatius and on his outlook upon Christian life. He de-

HARVEY, ROBERT—*Continued*
scribes the Society of Jesus, Ignatius' great work, as a military company founded upon military principles, discipline, and virtues. Obedience and humility are particularly stressed as a bedrock of the Society's success, and he shows that a society such as Ignatius founded was exactly the force needed to overcome the evils of medieval life.

HEIDEN, KONRAD. Hitler. 390p \$3 Knopf (May 25)

B or 92 Hitler, Adolph

This is an exhaustive study of the man's life—of his personal background and his political and social career, the development of his ideas and methods and of his mind, character, habits, ideals and associations. Mr. Heiden was formerly on the staff of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in which capacity he watched the rise of Hitler and his party at first hand from 1920 to 1933. He is the author of *History of National Socialism*. (See Hunting list)

FICTION

BLISS, ADAM, pseud. See Burkhardt, R. F. and E.

BURKHARDT, ROBERT FERDINAND, and **BURKHARDT, EVE.** Four times a widower, by Adam Bliss, pseud. 288p \$2 Macrae-Smith-co. (May 16)

A new Mrs. Penny mystery in which Kirk Larabee solves an unusually baffling series of tragedies. By the author of *Murder Upstairs*. (See Hunting list)

MCCORD, JOSEPH. Dotted line honeymoon. 283p \$2 Macrae-Smith-co. (May 16)

A romance by the author of *One Way Street*, etc. Which means a wholesome and lively story. (See Hunting list)

PARTRIDGE, BELLAMY. Thunder shower. 280p \$2 Arcadia house (May 25)

The author of *Sube Cane*, presents here a story of young love sorely beset by obstacles largely of its own making.

PFÄELZER, HOWARD. Against the stream. 309p Penn \$2 (May 15)

Childhood training with an idealistic but impractical mother has made Mark Parow a misfit in the modern practical world. This is the story of his search for happiness which takes him to many parts of the world and to a final haven in the green hills of New England. (See Hunting list)

WAYNE, PRISCILLA. Substitute sweetheart. 256p \$2 Hopkins (May 15)

Jim Bradley, temporarily blinded by an accident, mistakes Ruth Drayton for a girl he has always loved, and wants to marry her. Ruth learns to love him and fears to lose him. Should she tell him the truth? This is the problem of the book.

WEBB, ROBERT N. Doctor Joanna. 288p \$2 Arcadia house (May 15)

The story of a woman doctor torn between loyalty to her profession and the glamour of an apparently worthless man. (See Hunting list)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

BOWMAN, JAMES CLOYD, and **BIANCO, MRS MARGERY (WILLIAMS).** Tales from a Finnish lapa; from a translation by Aili Kolehmainen; ill. by Laura Bannon. 300p il \$2.50 Whitman, A. (Aug. 1)

398.2 Finland—Folklore

An anthology of the hero tales, folk lore, fairy tales, and fables of Finland. All stories are translated from the original Finnish sources. This manuscript has been read and highly recommended by Mary Gould Davis, as authentic folklore which will be of use to story tellers everywhere. (See Hunting list)

GALE, ELIZABETH. Seven beads of Wampum; ill. in black and white by Robert Lawson. 302p il \$2 Putnam (May 29)

In 1628 little Maria van Burgh left the fine house of her grandfather in Holland to come with her mother and father across the seas to New Amsterdam. The author, whose *Katrina van Ost*, was a success of 1933, shows again here, in what is perhaps a more ambitious story, her familiarity with those courageous Dutch settlers who transplanted Holland to the island of Manhattan. Maria is an entrancing character, and she will be loved by many generations of younger readers (See Hunting list)

MORAN, BERDICE JOSEPHINE. Verses for tiny tots. il Bruce pub. (June)

232 Jesus Christ—Poetry

A series of fifty-three poems dealing with the childhood, life, parables, miracles, passion, and death of the Saviour. The first poem in the actual series deals with the fall of Adam and Eve and the promise of a Redeemer; the next, with the annunciation of the incarnation of that Redeemer. The verses are for the most part couched in simple language, and the ideas and pictures are as concrete as possible. Children will be able to understand and enjoy them. The book is illustrated with a picture for each poem.

SCHIFF, BESSE. Traveling gallery; ill. by E. L. Brock. 160p il \$1.50 Whitman, A. (May 8)

Human and appealing story of a little girl, Hetty, and her father, and their experiences while traveling throughout the country in a "home on wheels." The father is a photographer and carries his picture gallery with him. Many interesting experiences are encountered and much information is interwoven.

TAYLOR, FLORANCE WALTON. With fife and drum; ill. by E. M. Young. 128p il \$1.50 Whitman, A. (May 8)

Adventures encountered by two boys who went from Illinois to Santa Fe with a caravan of covered wagons in the 1830's. Buffaloes, Indians, and a cache of gold which was discovered, help to make this an exciting story. (See Hunting list)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

HUNTING—Monthly list of "Selected titles worthy of consideration by any library" issued by the H. R. Hunting Co., Springfield, Mass.

STC—Standard Catalog for Public Libraries

BRD—Book Review Digest

BKL—Booklist

HSC—Standard Catalog for High School Libraries

CC—Children's Catalog

Order books described here thru the dealer from whom you usually buy books.

COMPTON COMMENT

"Terest to both publishers and librarians this spring, for both groups are looking forward with pleasure to the Conference of the **American Library Association** to be held in beautiful, historic Richmond on May 11-16.

Compton's contribution to the convention will be the professional exhibit on **"Bookmaking"** which has been in constant use by library schools during the past year. This exhibit consists of seven panels upon which are mounted materials illustrating all of the mechanical processes involved in the making of a book.

Before one's eyes an original page of manuscript is converted into the perforations of a monotype ribbon—translated into a galley of type—made up in page form—molded in wax—electrotyped into a pattern plate. Meanwhile, the half-tone plates for the illustrations are made—soldered into the pattern plate in their proper relation to the text. The "pattern" is then molded in lead—and the nickel-type printing plate is made. Photographs show the presses running, and then we see the book signatures gathered together and strongly bound into the finished book. Last of all the progressive steps in process color printing are shown with proofs illustrating the exact amount of each primary color registered in the finished picture.

Letters concerning the exhibit have been most **enthusiastic**. From a faculty member of one library school came the statement—"My students have never been so well prepared as they are this year—thanks to the Compton exhibit!" . . . "One of the **finest** exhibits I have ever seen assembled," wrote the Director of another school. Compton editors have been pleased with these commendations, but are quite modest in their acceptance of them . . . for the **original** idea of the exhibit came from a librarian.

A **TEACHER**, a librarian, and a member of the Compton editorial staff recently lunched together. Said the teacher—"Speaking of **Einstein**—which we were not—did I ever tell you of my first introduction to Compton's? When the **Einstein** theory of **relativity** was front-page news, jokesters announced that there were only ten men in the world who could understand it. Many people took this statement seriously. My own personal conviction was that the statement would still be true if you reduced the number by nine.

"One day I noticed on a library reading table a new set of Compton's. As I leafed through a volume, who should suddenly appear in the center of a page but my old friend Mr. **Einstein**—bushy hair, quizzical eyebrow, and all. Indignantly I read the headline of the article—'**Einstein and His Famous Theory of Relativity.**' Absurd! If a teacher of experience couldn't understand **Einstein**, why try to explain his theory to children!

"Just then the diagram on the first page caught my eye. I dipped into the article—read it through—growing more fascinated every moment with the clear, graphic presentation. Suddenly light broke through. I almost laughed out loud. Not having a mathematical mind, I could never follow through the mathematical processes of the theory, but the general underlying principles were no longer a mystery. Compton's had turned the trick."

The librarian laughed—"I can match that with numerous stories of instances where we have sent adult patrons to Compton's because of its clear treatment of subjects which as ordinarily presented seem a little difficult to grasp. I can't exactly describe the Compton method of treatment. The essential facts are there—the **style** is interesting—and usually a **graphic** illustration serves as a mental stepping stone between something which the reader has actually experienced and the seemingly abstract subject which he is trying to understand. As for the **boys and girls**—they don't have to be told to go to Compton's whenever they are puzzled."

L. J. L.

COMPTON'S PICTURED ENCYCLOPEDIA

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**New Subject Headings Adopted
by Libraries**

In cooperation with the Committee on Subject Headings of the A.L.A. Catalog Section, the *Wilson Bulletin* is undertaking the monthly publication of new subject headings adopted by libraries. Let us know if you find these lists helpful.

The Committee on Subject Headings would like to receive new subject headings for this list from as many libraries as possible. If you adopt new headings for your catalog, not included in the regular lists, please send them to the Committee. Record them on slips in the following form:

Name of library
Subject heading
See also
x (see also ref.)
xx (see ref.)

Send to Sarita Robinson, Chairman
Committee on Subject Headings
State University of Iowa Library
Iowa City, Iowa

Symbols after terms indicate the libraries supplying them. As far as possible they follow the Union List of Serials abbreviations. New abbreviations are explained as used.

CCP = Los Angeles County Public Library
MnSP = St. Paul Public Library
OrP = Library Association of Portland
NNP = Queens Borough Public Library

Activity method (OrP)
Activity programs (CCP)
Adoptionism (DLC)
Aggression (International law) (CSt)
Anglican orders (DLC)
Annals (plants) (MnSP)
Apostasy (CSt)
Art, Modern, 1900. (MnSP)
Ascension day (DLC)
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Feast of the (DLC)
Auditoriums (MnSP)
Automobiles. Wheel shimmying (CSt)
Borders (Garden) (OrP)
Bouvines, Battle of, 1214 (DLC)
Brushes (MnSP)
Budget, Household (CCP)
x Cost and standard of living
x Domestic economy Accounting
xx Family budget
xxx Household budget
Budgets, Personal (OrP)
Camps (Tourist) (OrP)
Carotid artery (DLC)
Case records (Social service) (OrP)
Child guidance clinics (CCP)
See also names of special clinics, e.g.
Institute for child guidance, New York
x Juvenile courts
x Juvenile delinquency
Communication, Interplanetary (CCP)
xx Interplanetary comm
Community churches (DLC)
Conscientious objectors

(Continued on page 623)

Standard Catalog Monthly

A Selected List of Best Books—May 1936

THE STANDARD CATALOG MONTHLY is a list of not more than three hundred books a year recommended for first purchase in libraries. The books are selected by the staff of the **STANDARD CATALOG FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES** with the cooperation of librarians and library associations who are working to improve the selection of books. The entries, with a selection of the more important notes, are taken from the **BOOK REVIEW DIGEST**. Most of the titles in the **MONTHLY** will later be included and analyzed in the annual supplement of the **STANDARD CATALOG FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES**, a more comprehensive selection. Occasionally a book included here may be dropped later, because it is not always possible to get at once the final authoritative opinion as to the value of a book.

[A list of collaborators will be found in the September 1935 issue.]

100 Philosophy

MACGIBBON, MRS ELIZABETH GREGG.
Manners in business. 177p \$1.50 Macmillan
174* Business ethics. Business women 36-1561

A manual of practical advice by the "Emily Post" of business, covering such topics as the job hunt, parcel-checked emotions, getting along with the boss, meeting the public, and after office hours. Part of the material has been published in the *Woman's Home Companion*, *Independent Woman*, *Ledger Syndicate* and *NEA Service*.

Booklist 32:193 Mr '36

"The book is meant for women in business, or expecting to go into business. But there are many chapters which young men will also find very applicable. . . All of them are well worth close attention."

+ N Y Times p21 F 2 '36 280w

300 Social Sciences

AGAR, HERBERT. Land of the free. 305p pl \$3.50 Houghton

330.973 U.S.—Economic conditions. U.S.—Politics and government. U.S.—Civilization 35-27390

A survey of America's past economic history, an analysis of its present condition, and a program for its rehabilitation, are to be found in the three sections of this book by the author of *The People's Choice*. Mr. Agar believes that America need not choose between Fascism and Communism, but that a new culture could be formed if we returned to the ideals of the Fathers of the Republic and distributed private property and the means of production among the majority of the people. Plates giving reproductions of paintings executed for the Public Works of Art Project, grouped at end of book.

Booklist 32:95 D '35

Books p5 O 27 '35 1000w

"Mr. Agar's personal enthusiasm, his deft and humorous writing, make *'Land of the Free'* a very readable book. Which is almost a pity, since it touches on so many things that make America a good country, and then reminds one that it is not living up to its potentialities. One's tendency is to assume that since Mr. Agar knows one thing is true, another untrue, his deductions will be truthful and his suggestions practical. His deductions are partially true; his suggestions are pleasant and likeable; but even Mr. Agar seems to feel at the end of his book that he had not mentioned the necessary machinery to realize his hopeful suggestions." W. H. H.

+ Boston Transcript p2 N 13 '35 600w

New Republic 85:22 N 13 '35 1150w

N Y Times p1 N 3 '35 1900w

+ Sat R of Lit 13:12 N 2 '35 800w

Springf'd Republican p10 O 31 '35 850w

BAIN, WINIFRED ELMA. Parents look at modern education; a book to help an older generation understand the schools of the new. 330p il \$2.50 (10s 6d) Appleton-Century
372.973 Education of children. Education—U.S. Education—Experimental methods 35-5873

This book on present-day education in the United States explains for parents modern methods in nursery school, kindergarten, and elementary school, and discusses the role of both teacher and parent in the child's education. The author is a teacher of wide experience, at present associate in New College, Columbia University. Index.

Booklist 31:363 J1 '35

Books p16 Ag 4 '35 140w

"The book is written in lucid, simple style, out of the large stores of knowledge and experience, and is admirably fitted to the needs of parents of children who are from two years old to their early teens and to the use of child-study and parent-teacher groups."

+ N Y Times p12 Ap 14 '35 350w

Times [London] Lit Sup p381 Jc 13 '35

LAMSON, DAVID. We who are about to die; prison as seen by a condemned man. 338p \$2.50 Scribner

365 Crime and criminals—California. Prisons—California 35-27344

David Lamson graduated from Leland Stanford in 1925, married in 1928, and in 1933, when he was employed as sales manager for the Stanford Press, he was accused, tried and convicted for the murder of his wife. On appeal the Supreme court reversed the decision and a new trial was ordered. In the meantime Lamson spent thirteen months in Condemned Row in San Quentin Penitentiary. This book is a record of his observations of men and methods in prison life.

Booklist 32:55 N '35

"It is Lamson's very calmness and lack of pose that make for so skillful a communication; the sense of distant horror and impersonal desperation which is inherent in even the most telling prison fiction becomes unnerving here."

+ Books p21 O 6 '35 500w

+ Boston Transcript p2 O 16 '35 600w

"It seems to me to be not only a social document of considerable importance, but also an honest narrative, ably written, which cannot fail to hold the interest." Robert Van Gelder

+ N Y Times p9 O 6 '35 700w

500 Natural Science

FURNAS, CLIFFORD COOK. Next hundred years; the unfinished business of science. (Williams & Wilkins bk) 434p \$3 Reynal [8s 6d (cassell)]
500 Science 36-27050

A popular and provocative survey of all modern sciences. Eugenics, glands, infectious dis-

FURNAS, CLIFFORD C.—*Continued*
eases, food, death, insects, animals and the price of progress are topics taken up in the first section of the book. Sections on chemistry, physics, and engineering follow. There is a concluding section entitled Social consequences. Bibliography. Index.

- + Atlantic F '36 800w
- Booklist 32:162 F '36
- + Books p3 Ja 5 '36 1450w
- Boston Transcript p1 F 15 '36 400w
- Chicago Daily Tribune p14 Ja 18 '36
- Christian Century 53:82 Ja 15 '36 100w
- + Christian Science Monitor p16 Ja 21 '36 470w
- Current Hist 43:xii F '36 30w
- + New Repub 85:27 F 12 '36 200w
- N Y Herald Tribune p13 Ja 4 '36 270w
- + N Y Times p9 F 23 '36 950w
- R of Rs 93:4 F '36 260w
- Sat R of Lit 13:6 Ja 4 '36 1000w

"It is a monumental task and calls for knowledge concerning an infinite number of details relating to many diverse fields of research, but he has accomplished it most worthily. . . Specialists in certain fields may feel that Professor Furnas has not been altogether fair in scattered remarks concerning their particular subjects, but by and large this book represents an amazing grasp of the accomplishments and future expectations of applied science and its social consequences—all written easily and in an entertaining manner." A. H. Compton & others

- + Scientific Bk Club R 7:1 Ja '36 900w
- Survey G 25:118 F '36 450w
- + Times [London] Lit Sup p125 F 15 '36

700 Fine Arts

O'HARA, ELIOT. Making the brush behave; fourteen lessons in watercolor painting. 136p il \$2.50 Minton [7s 6d Putnam]

751 Water color painting 35-5158

Supplements the author's Making Watercolor Behave. "As nearly as is possible, through printed type and without demonstration, also without the advantage of questions by the student, it tells how certain effects may be obtained with the brush and colors." (Foreword) Illustrated by diagrams and reproductions of pictures. Short bibliography.

Booklist 31:293 My '35
Pratt p24 autumn '35

900 History

GLOVER, TERROT REAVELEY. The ancient world; a beginning. 388p il p1 maps \$2.50 Macmillan [7s 6d Cambridge univ. press]

930 History, Ancient 35-12596

A history of the ancient Graeco-Roman world written by a scholar in a language and a style easily read by the layman. "The writer has so far followed the example of ancient historians, that he has ignored politicians, permitted himself to digress, and repeated that the cause is as important to learn as the event. He has tried to keep a firm hold upon the thread of the story, but he has remembered that it is a story of men, and he has lingered at times to hear what they say and to give it (in English) to the reader." (Pref) Index.

"With the exception of about two chapters Mr. Glover has produced another splendid book, a story of the ancient world that can be called literary. After several centuries of wearying, depressing scholarship the author has had the

boldness to assert by writing this book that for the most part people know more about themselves and their own times than those who live centuries after them. The story of the ancient world is told accurately and, above all, interestingly." J. A. Walsh

- + America 53:450 Ag 17 '35 390w
- Commonweal 22:392 Ag 16 '35 100w
- + New Statesman & Nation 9:901 Je 15 '35 180w

"Dr. Glover has not written a book for the young—though some of the young will enjoy it, however much of the abundant detail they may fail to take in by the way. But it is a book to be read and re-read by those whose minds are brought into contact with the young." Alfred Zimmern

- + Spec 154:981 Je 7 '35 1200w
- + Spring'd Republican p56 Ag 11 '35
- + Times [London] Lit Sup p446 J1 11 '35

MACCALLUM, ELIZABETH PAULINE. Rivalries in Ethiopia; introd. by Newton D. Baker. (World affairs pamphlets) 61p map 50c; pa 25c World peace foundation

963 Ethiopia. Ethiopia—Foreign relations. Italy—Colonies—Africa. Italy—Economic conditions 35-18831

"Within brief space is set forth the background of the Italo-Ethiopian struggle since Addis in 1896. Mr. Newton D. Baker, in the first fourteen pages of the pamphlet comprising the introduction, has given a resumé of the past relations between Ethiopia and the great European powers as well as the political undercurrent which since 1870 has led to the so-called 'scramble for Africa.'" Sat R of Lit

Christian Century 52:1158 N 13 '35

"Miss Elizabeth MacCallum is an authority on the subject of European imperialism in Africa and this is by no means her first study of the situation. . . Her pamphlet is an extremely valuable resumé of the situation. The final pages, dealing with the attitude of the League of Nations and the various major powers, indicate a situation so fraught with complications that even the best-informed, after reading the pamphlet, will hesitate before drawing conclusions. 'Rivalries in Ethiopia' concerns only facts and is therefore highly recommended." J. W. Feiss

+ Sat R of Lit 12:11 D 19 '35 500w

"Among the best of the many current publications on Ethiopia and on the diplomatic and economic background of the Anglo-Italo-Ethiopian dispute." W. C. Langsam

+ Social Studies 26:490 N '35 180w

910 Geography and Travel

GIBBS, SIR PHILIP HAMILTON. England speaks; il. by E. Lander. 341p \$3 Doubleday. [8s 6d Heinemann]

914.2 England—Economic conditions 35-27011

"Being talks with road sweepers, barbers, statesmen, lords and ladies, beggars, farming folk, actors, artists, literary gentlemen, tramps, down-and-outs, miners, steel workers, blacksmiths, the man-in-the-street, highbrows, lowbrows and all manner of folk of humble and exalted rank with a panorama of the English scene in this year of grace 1935." Subtitle

Booklist 32:137 Ja '36

+ Books p17 D 15 '35 800w

"The author has chosen to write his book in the rather high-pitched, slightly emotional, style of the descriptive reporter. Whether this is really suitable for a book of 460 pages may be doubted. He does record, however, a good deal of interesting talk, expressing many points of view, and (though he keeps himself mostly in the background) his personality is felt as sympathetic and one that understands the difficulties and frailties of others."

+ Times [London] Lit Sup p769 N 23 '35

THOMAS, LOWELL JACKSON. Untold story of exploration; with il. by Kurt Wiese. 333p \$3 Dodd

910.9 Explorers

35-30082

Popular accounts of the exploits of twelve explorers who have been neglected by the historians of exploration. Among the twelve are the names of Chang K'ien, the first Chinese pioneer; Schiltberger, the Bavarian Marco Polo; Joan Fernandez, the first Robinson Crusoe; Mary Kingsley; and Bertram Thomas.

Booklist 32:138 Ja '36

Books p24 D 8 '35 500w

"Lowell Thomas has a narrative style admirably suited to a book of this type, though his use of the historical present—that most irritating of all literary forms—in two of the stories is to be deplored. He writes with a keen sense of humor, which is always in evidence without being obtrusive. The book is profusely illustrated by Kurt Wiese, whose drawings are as delightful as ever." Frank de Mercedo

+ — N Y Times p1 D 29 '35 900w

+ — Sat R of Lit 13:10 D 28 '35 400w

B or 92 Biography

BUCK, PEARL (SYDENSTRICKER) (MRS RICHARD JOHN WALSH). Exile. (John Day bk) 315p \$2.50 Reynal [7s 6d Methuen]

B or 92 Sydenstricker, Caroline (Stulting) (Mrs Absalom Sydenstricker) 36-3511

This realistic character study of the wife of a missionary in China is based largely upon the life-story of the author's mother. Came, American born and a lover of America, courageously went to China with her stern young husband. There her children were born; there, an exile, she faced many hardships; there in a foreign land she made an American home with an American garden, and taught her children to love American ways.

Booklist 32:200 Mr '36

+ Books p3 F 9 '36 1450w

+ — Boston Transcript p3 F 8 '36 1450w

"The subject of this story—which is at once a story, a study, a memoir, and a tribute of discerning affection—was evidently a very unusual missionary as well as a very remarkable woman. The book is quite different in style from Mrs. Buck's novels, but is of the same piece of quality and insight."

+ Christian Century 53:237 F 5 '36 130w

+ Christian Science Monitor p13 F 7 '36

+ — Nation 142:195 F 12 '36 900w

+ N Y Times p1 F 9 '36 1550w

"It will not be as popular as Mrs. Buck's novels. Many men will be too impatient to read it. It is preeminently a woman's book. Women who have known the tragedy of life will understand and love it. It is a moving picture of one woman's heart and home and life. It is a real book of fine literary quality interpreting one great human character." Sherwood Fedy

+ Sat R of Lit 13:5 F 8 '36 650w

Spec 156:274 F 14 '36 250w

Spring'd Republican p7e F 9 '36 1250w

Time 27:66 Ja 13 '36 400w

Times [London] Lit Sup p135 F 15 '36

FARJEON, ELEANOR. Portrait of a family [Eng title: A nursery in the nineties]. 456p il \$3 Stokes [10s 6d Collancz]

920 Farjeon family

36-27048

These chronicles of family life include portraits of a father, mother, and four children. The father, Ben Farjeon, was a rollicking, generous but irresponsible English Jew. The mother, Margaret (daughter of Joseph Jefferson), was American, beautiful, gifted in play-acting and music. The growing-up of the

young Farjeons, their education and achievements, the dramatic incidents of their days, are told in reminiscent detail. With many illustrations.

Booklist 32:167 F '36

"It was to be expected that the children of the lovely, shy, self-contained, humorous and talented Margaret Jefferson, and of the robust, effervescent Ben, should be unusually gifted. Their characters are drawn here with loving candor. The story of their imaginatively dramatic days tells us in delightful detail much about the inner lives and the outer circumstances of children of the '90s." A. B. Parsons

+ Books p4 Ja 5 '36 1050w

+ Boston Transcript p2 Ja 15 '36 1200w

Christian Science Monitor p18 Ja 6 '36

+ Manchester Guardian p5 D 12 '35 250w

New Statesman & Nation 10:642 N 2

'35 20w

N Y Post p15 D 28 '35 40w

+ N Y Times p5 Ja 5 '36 1450w

+ — Sat R of Lit 13:14 Ja 18 '36 370w

+ Spec 155:sup20 N 22 '35 750w

+ Times [London] Lit Sup p695 N 2 '35

FARSON, NEGLEY. Way of a transgressor. 602p \$3 Harcourt [10s Collancz]

B or 92

36-27116

Autobiographical story of an American adventurer and journalist. "His book contains literally hundreds of episodes and anecdotes from the experiences of a fishing, sailing New Jersey boy who became a famous college athlete, an engineer in England, spent years in Czarist Russia bribing his way into orders for war goods, served with the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt, lay in the hospitals of several nations, went native in British Columbia, returned to sensational auto-sales promoting, sailed 3,600 miles through Europe in a small boat, and then for ten years as a foreign correspondent dashed around to the trouble centers of a dozen countries." Nation

Booklist 32:198 Mr '36

Books p3 F 16 '36 1400w

Boston Transcript p2 F 19 '36 700w

"Negley Farson's book is more popular journalism than either [Vincent Sheean's 'Personal History' or Walter Duranty's 'I Write As I Please,'] and by that I do not mean that it is a better book, for it isn't, but that it is almost wholly narrative without conclusions about life, the pursuit of happiness or the state of the world, and that while Mr. Farson comments upon political situations he does so without interpreting them. It is the kind of journalism that is without an editorial bias." Fanny Butcher

Chicago Daily Tribune p14 F 15 '36

"The reader will, for all the exuberance of this book, find much of the tragedy of our epoch in it (and much personal suffering as well). It is a book by a magnificent journalist, a fine artist, and a great truth-seeker and humanitarian." F. A. V.

+ Manchester Guardian p5 D 16 '35 340w

Nation 142:229 F 19 '36 420w

+ N Y Times p1 F 16 '36 1300w

+ Sat R of Lit 13:5 F 15 '36 1250w

+ Spec 156:66 Ja 10 '36 600w

Times [London] Lit Sup p336 D 7 '35

Fiction

NORDHOFF, CHARLES BERNARD, and HALL, JAMES NORMAN. The hurricane. 257p \$2.50 Little

36-4031

By the authors of Mutiny on the Bounty this story of Polynesian life is told from the

NORDHOFF, C. B. and HALL, J. N.—*Con-*
point of view of Dr Kersaint, the French
medical officer of the Islands. Among the other
characters are the administrator and his wife;
Father Paul, the kind-hearted priest; Captain
Nagle, an English skipper; and Terangi, a
decidedly superior native. The climax of the
tale is, of course, the destructive, overpowering
hurricane during the course of which acts of
heroism are performed, and many strange
events occur.

Booklist 32:201 Mr '36

"Since Stevenson laid down his pen, I do not
remember a piece of fiction with such pure
outline or such a hold on the imagination.
Nordhoff and Hall have embarked this time
on a voyage of sheer romance, in the realm
of naked story structure—a dangerous passage,
that, and a fatal field to venture on, unless one
can defend one's self with both native strength
and artful subtlety. The fact that these two
brave mariners have come through unscathed,
bringing back for our enjoyment a rich and
beautiful prize, is something for which thanks
are hardly adequate." Lincoln Colcord

+ Books p1 F 9 '36 1250w

+ Boston Transcript p1 F 8 '36 1000w

+ Christian Science Monitor p14 F 13
'36 420w

+ N Y Herald Tribune p11 F 10 '36 600w

+ N Y Times p4 F 9 '36 1100w

+ Sat R of Lit 13:7 F 15 '36 550w

SANTAYANA, GEORGE. The last Puritan; a
memoir in the form of a novel. 602p \$2.75
Scribner [8s 6d Constable]

[35-81979]

"This most nearly satisfactory analysis, in
fiction, of the New England character . . .
is as complete, in its way, as that New Eng-
land autobiography of which it is the perfect
companion-piece: 'The Education of Henry
Adams.' . . . Oliver Alden, born tired, child of
a loveless and joyless marriage, austere, self-
controlled, beautifully schooled and regimented,
was doomed to remain a mere spectator in
life, incapable of contact or immersion, incap-
able of animal faith. . . . 'He convinced himself,
on puritan grounds, that it was wrong to be
a puritan. . . . Thought it his clear duty to
give puritanism up, but couldn't.'" New Repub

Booklist 32:201 Mr '36

+ Books p1 F 2 '36 2800w

+ Boston Transcript p1 F 1 '36 1200w

+ Chicago Daily Tribune p14 F 1 '36 600w

+ Christian Century 53:329 F 26 '36 700w

+ Christian Science Monitor p14 F 19 '36

"The merits of the book make up for every-
thing, and sweep all its faults before them.
And are they really faults? If the charac-
ters are not seen from all sides, their minds,
at least, are seen profoundly and thoroughly.
Nowhere else in fiction has the latter-day
puritan New England soul been so profoundly
plumbed, so unsparsingly dissected. Unspars-
ingly, and yet sympathetically. For Oliver
Alden is defeated, in the end, not because
he is a hypocrite but because he is sincere. . .
Santayana has turned out, after all, one more
book of philosophy, and if the argument is
somewhat more attenuated than in previous
volumes, it is, by compensation, much more
dramatic. . . . Since Henry James there has
been no American novel so rich in thought and
analysis." Henry Hazlitt

+ Nation 142:255 F 26 '36 1050w

+ New Repub 35:372 F 5 '36 950w

+ New Statesman & Nation 10:386 D 7

'35 750w

+ N Y Herald Tribune p9 F 3

+ N Y Post p15 F 8 '36 1150w

+ N Y Times p1 F 2 '36 2100w

"Here at last is a Book—a book worth at-
tacking, worth defending, worth digesting, a

book which may become a controversy in
American literature like 'The Education of
Henry Adams,' like 'Moby Dick,' to both of
which it is subtly related by resemblance and
contrast." H. S. Canby

+ Sat R of Lit 13:3 F 1 '36 2300w

+ Spec 155:744 N 1 '35 420w

+ Springf'd Republican p7e N 17 '35 500w

+ Springf'd Republican p7e F 2 '36 800w

+ Time 27:75 F 3 '36 1100w

Times [London] Lit Sup p616 O 17 '35

Children's Books

HUNT, MABEL LEIGH. The boy who had
no birthday; il. by Cameron Wright. 259p
\$1.75 Stokes

35-16045

The story of David, an orphan, who lived in
a tollhouse on a well-traveled highway back
in Indiana in the 70's. During the course
of the story David acquired a permanent home,
a family, and a birthday, which last seemed
of great importance to him.

Booklist 32:77 N '35

"Miss Hunt has told a good story which boys
and girls will read with pleasure and she has
drawn for them an American scene that is
delicately accurate and vivid." Mille Power

+ Books p10 N 17 '35 750w

+ Cleveland Open Shelf p16 Ag '35

+ Horn Bk M 11:295 O '35 130w

"Southern Indiana of 1870 is portrayed with
careful attention to detail, making a book
which is every bit the equal of *Lucinda*." L.
M. Davidson

+ Library J 60:557 N 1 '35 100w

+ N Y Times p11 N 17 '35 20w

+ Sat R of Lit 13:21 N 16 '35 60w

MEANS, MRS FLORENCE CRANNELL. Penny
for luck; with il. by Paul Quinn. 232p \$2
Houghton

35-15043

Penelope Adams ran away from a Denver
orphanage and was picked up by the Smiths.
Because of hard times the Smiths were almost
down and out until Penny suggested that they
spend the summer in a deserted Colorado min-
ing town. From that summer's experience
Penny earned the right to stay with her much
loved adopted family. For older girls.

+ Books p9 O 13 '35 460w

+ Horn Bk M 11:357 N '35 100w

"A good and wise commentary on middle-
class life in America today. . . . A book about
flesh and blood people meeting their problems
honestly. It comes closer to the realistic pres-
ent, as young girls live it, than any recent
fiction for them has done." Irene Smith

+ Library J 60:557 N 1 '35 250w

+ Sat R of Lit 13:22 N 16 '35 70w

Wis Lib Bul 31:86 J1 '35

WEBER, HENRIETTE. The prize song; sto-
ries of famous operas; foreword by Dorothy
Lawton; il. by Marie A. Lawson. 272p \$3
Oxford

782.08 Opera—Stories, plots, etc. 35-27455

Stories of fifteen famous operas, retold for
young readers. Musical themes are inserted,
and the book is illustrated with two-color
drawings. Contents: The prize song; Madame
Butterfly; Carmen; Faust; Il Trovatore; Lohen-
grin; Aida; La Bohème; Tristan and Isolde;
Rigoletto; The Barber of Seville; The Rhine-
maid; The Valkyrie; Siegfried; Die Götterdäm-
merung; Half minute histories of the operas.

Booklist 32:115 D '35

"It makes a good story book, and its usefulness is doubled by being the kind of book that is read for different reasons at different ages. Thus it will come out of the bookcase again, later on, when the child who found it full of romantic legendry will look for it once more to refresh memory and give point to experience, once he begins to sit up late enough to go to opera itself, or even to gather around the radio and to hear it on the wireless."

¶ L Becker

+ Books p24 N 17 '35 400w

Horn Bk M 11:362 N '35 160w

New Subject Headings

(Continued from page 618)

Lookery, Camp (OrP)
 Correlation of school subjects (OrP)
 Cotton fabrics (MnSJ)
 Cotton fibers (MnSJ)
 Criticisms (OrP)
 Dance halls (CSt)
 Dawn (in religion, folk-lore, etc.) (DLC)
 Deflation (Finance) (OrP)
 Demonstration lessons (OrP)
 Depression, Economic, 1930- (MnSP)
 Diptychs (DLC)
 Discussion method (CCP)
 See also Forum, Open
 Debates and debating
 Discussion
 Education of adults
 xx Group discussion
 xx Panel discussion
 x Public speaking
 Drama—Collections—One-act plays (MnSP)
 Duplex houses (MnSP)
 Duraluminum (MnU)
 Ear (Physiognomy) (MiU)
 Educational sociology (MnSP)
 Electrophysiology of plants (DLC)
 Emergency education program (OrP)
 Encystment (Zoology) (DLC)
 Eunomianism (DLC)
 Evangelical revival (DLC)
 Extra-curricular activities (OrP)
 Fabrics, Painted (OrP)
 Farm produce—Standardization (CCP)
 Federated churches (DLC)
 Five day week in industry (OrP)
 Forum, Open (CCP)
 xx Group discussion
 xx Open forum
 xx Public forum
 x Debates and debating
 x Discussion method
 x Education of adults
 Four power peace pact, 1933 (CSt)
 Fruit trees, Training of (OrP)
 Fur traders (OrP)
 Furniture, Modernist (OrP)
 Iaucho poetry (IaU)
 x Argentine poetry
 Government research (OrP)
 Hair work (NN)
 Holy hour (DLC)
 Holy innocents, Feast of the (DLC)
 Home demonstration work (MnSP)
 Homesteads (OrP)
 Homesteads, Subsistence (OrP)
 Humane education (OrP)
 Individual instruction (OrP)
 Industrial buildings (DLC)
 Industrial revolution (OrP)
 Insurance, Social (CCP)
 Italo-Ethiopian war, 1935- (CSt)
 Job analysis (MnSJ)
 Labor supply (OrP)
 Law (Theology) (DLC)
 Load (Mechanics) (MnSJ)
 Loud speakers (CCP; IaU)
 See also Microphones
 x Radio—Supplies and apparatus
 Markets, Roadside (OrP)
 Maturity (Mental) (OrP)
 Mississippi River—Flood control projects (MnSJ)
 Monarchianism (DLC)

Musical comedies (MnSP)
 Neutrons (OrP)
 Office workers (MnSP)
 Outdoor clubs (OrP)
 Paleography, Musical (DLC)
 Palestine—British mandate (OrP)
 Parachute jumping (NN)
 x Parachutes
 Parent education (OrP)
 Parents and teachers (OrP)
 Penitentials (DLC)
 Perennials (MnSP)
 Photography, Journalistic (CCP)
 xx Journalistic photography
 xx Newspaper photography
 xx Press photography
 Polish Corridor (MnSJ; NN)
 (NN) See also Germany—Bound.—Poland; Poland—Access to the sea; Poland—Bound.—Germany
 x European war, 1914-1918—Territorial questions—Germany
 x European war, 1914-1918—Territorial questions—Poland
 x Germany—Bound.—Poland
 x Irredentism
 x Poland—Access to the sea
 x Poland—Bound.—Germany
 xx Pomorze
 Pools (OrP)
 Preschool period (OrP)
 Probation students (OrP)
 Racketeering (OrP)
 Radicals and radicalism (OrP)
 Radio and newspapers (OrP)
 Radio broadcasting—Police uses (CCP)
 Refugees, Chinese (OrP)
 Relief work (OrP)
 Remodeling (Architecture) (OrP)
 Revenge (DLC)
 Roadside improvement (OrP)
 Roses, Climbing (OrP)
 Roses, Wild (OrP)
 Run-off (CCP)
 See also Drainage; Rain and rainfall
 x Rain and rainfall
 Salaries (OrP)
 Specialization (OrP)
 School counselors (OrP)
 Scrip (OrP)
 Seasoning (OrP)
 Showers (OrP)
 Skyscrapers (CCP)
 See also Office buildings. Also names of special buildings, e.g. New York. Empire state building
 x Architecture
 xx High buildings
 Skyscrapers (NC)
 xx Office buildings
 xx Mercantile buildings
 Social progress (OrP)
 Social workers (MnU)
 Socialization of education (OrP)
 Sociology, Educational (OrP)
 Speech defects (OrP; MnSJ)
 Sponsors (DLC)
 Stabilization in industry (OrP)
 Student accounting (OrP)
 Student employment (MnSP)
 Student themes and papers (OrP)
 Summer houses (OrP)
 Talking books (DLC)
 Teachers and students (OrP)
 Terrarium (OrP)
 Time study (MnSP)
 Tin cans (OrP)
 Trading posts (OrP)
 Traffic management (OrP)
 Traffic surveys (CCP)
 x Communication and traffic
 x Surveys
 Transients (OrP)
 Trees, Ornamental (OrP)
 Umpires (Sports) (CCP)
 Unit courses (OrP)
 Violoncello music (DLC)
 Waste (Human energy) (OrP)
 Wedding anniversaries (OrP)
 Week-day church schools (DLC)
 Whittling (MnSP)
 Wine as food (NN)
 Work-songs (DLC)
 Worship (Religious education) (DLC)

The Month at Random

(Continued from page 610)

The Auburn (Cal.) *Journal* offers the following classification of time-killers in the library:

We'd divide them into the "snoozers" who doze by fits and starts . . . the "groaners"—who hold their breaths while reading and emit occasional groans or snorts . . . these could be equally well the "snorters" . . . Then there are the "sighers"—who give vent to long-drawn windy sighs. . . There are the "putters" who never know what they want . . . the "whiners" who tell the librarian their troubles . . . the "cheerables" who always have a cheery word . . . and of course a dozen more varieties.

The Effects of Alcohol on the Individual and the Community, a summary of recent research and studies, is available on request from the New York State Liquor Authority, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

A new pamphlet on Kenneth Roberts, historical novelist, is available for ten cents from Doubleday, Doran. It contains a biographical sketch (reprinted from the *Wilson Bulletin* of last December), an informal study by Chilson H. Leonard of Phillips Exeter Academy, and a collection of critical opinions. Among the illustrations are facsimiles of pages from Mr. Roberts' original mss., showing extensive revisions.

According to Signe Toksvig, in a letter published in the March-April issue of the *Horn Book*, the real Hans Christian Andersen is not known in English-speaking countries because of the difficulty of translating him into colloquial English "without falling into either simpering or vulgarity." She believes, however, that the right person to translate Andersen has at last been found. He is Paul Leyssac, a Dane. "I do not yet know who is going to publish this unique 'Andersen,'" writes Miss Toksvig, "but I feel justified in telling the readers of the *Horn Book* about it as a piece of good news and in asking them to watch out for it. At last, after a hundred years, the Tales will really be at home in English."

Harold H. Laskcy, 520 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, informs us that the following batch of World Fair books and pamphlets is obtainable for thirty cents in stamps to cover cost of transportation:

Handbook of Basic Science Exhibits, Abraham Lincoln Exhibit, Altar of Green Jade

Pagoda, La Belgique Pittoresque, Colonial Village Guidebook, Highlights of Educational Exhibits, International Friendship Garden, and a miscellany of postcards and folders.

One of the most interesting and outstanding documents of library progress that has come to light for a long time is *Libraries in China, Papers Prepared on the Occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Library Association of China*. It amply fulfils the intentions of its authors, as expressed by Mr. T. L. Yuan, in the Preface:

"This booklet contains mostly general articles on Chinese library conditions, with special reference to the changes that have been brought about within the last decade. While it is true that library facilities in China are far from being perfect, yet a perusal of the articles on different phases of library work will undoubtedly leave one the impression that the Chinese libraries, beset with one handicap or another have forged ahead, steadily and persistently. The conscientious and painstaking labor of Chinese librarians has indeed contributed greatly toward the advancement of the profession. In presenting this series of articles, it is our intention to bring up some problems which the Chinese libraries are facing and which need immediate solution. It is sincerely hoped that with the publication of this booklet, Chinese library conditions will become better known to similar institutions in foreign countries so that closer and better cooperation between the Chinese and Western libraries can be effected."

This paper-bound book of 132 pages has been prepared by the Library Association of China in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of its inauguration. Among the nine papers presented, one of the most interesting was that by Mr. K. T. Wu describing the classification and cataloging of books in China, especially the use of the Dewey decimal system and the adaptation of it for the classification of Chinese books.

JUNE BOOK CLUB CHOICES

Book of the Month Club

Dual selection:

Days of Wrath, by André Malraux.

Random House

A Further Range, by Robert Frost. Holt

Literary Guild

Weather in the Streets, by Rosamond Lehmann. Reynal & Hitchcock

Junior Literary Guild

Older boys—Twenty Years Under the Sea, by J. E. Williamson. Hale

Older girls—Seven Heads of Wampum, by Elizabeth Gale. Putnam

Intermediate group—All the Mowgli Stories, by Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday

Primary group—The Land of Little Rain, by Muriel H. Fellows. Winston

Catholic Book Club

May selection: Mexican Martyrdom, by Wilfred Parsons. Macmillan

June selection: Ellen Ewing, Wife of General Sherman, by Anna McAllister. Benziger.

LIBRARY REVIEW

A Bookish Library Magazine

This year's numbers will contain some features of very special interest to librarians everywhere.

First: We have for publication the Presidential Address of Mr. E. Salter Davies, C.B.E., the immediate past-President of the Library Association. Owing to a conflict of policy, this Address was not accepted for publication by the Library Association. All interested in federal help to libraries must read this brilliant paper.

Second: There will be a symposium of a particularly interesting nature contributed to by H. M. Lydenberg of New York City, C. R. Sanderson of Toronto, Percy Freer of Johannesburg, A. E. Bostwick of St. Louis, and Angus Fletcher of New York City.

Third: The numbers will carry the usual library and book notes, including American correspondence, and contributions by Colonel J. M. Mitchell, C.B.E., L. S. Jast, W. C. Berwick Sayers, Stanley Snaith, L. Roy McColvin, Frederick Niven, Muriel Steel, and A. R. Hewitt of the Middle Temple.

A Librarian Writes:

"The LIBRARY REVIEW is the best thing in library journalism that I know of."

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